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TIME TABLE: WEEK DAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	9.25	10.40	12.10	1.25	4.45	7.20
Shatin...Dep.	7.00	9.35	10.50	12.20	1.35	4.55	7.30
Tai-po...Dep.	7.10	9.45	11.00	12.30	1.45	5.05	7.40
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.20	9.55	11.10	12.40	1.55	5.15	7.50
Shum-shui...Dep.	7.30	10.05	11.20	12.50	2.05	5.25	8.00
Shum-shui...Arr.	7.38	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.33	8.08
Shum-shui...Arr.	7.48	10.23	11.38	13.08	2.23	5.43	8.18

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-shui...Dep.	7.31	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	6.08
Shum-shui...Dep.	7.38	8.13	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	6.15
Shatin...Dep.	7.50	8.25	10.58	11.51	3.11	4.28	6.19
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.42	8.28	10.59	12.01	3.11	4.38	6.29
Tai-po...Dep.	7.46	8.30	11.03	12.07	3.25	4.47	6.33
Shatin...Dep.	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.31	3.38	4.58	6.46
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.13	8.55	11.29	12.38	3.50	5.08	6.58
Kowloon...Arr.	8.30	9.03	11.57	12.41	3.58	5.16	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.50	12.00	2.23	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	8.45	9.24	10.59	12.09	2.31	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	7.00	8.55	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	7.31
Tai-po...Dep.	7.10	9.05	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	7.44
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.20	9.15	9.59	11.08	12.38	3.00	7.48
Shum-shui...Dep.	7.30	9.25	10.09	11.18	12.48	3.11	7.58
Shum-shui...Arr.	7.38	9.33	10.17	11.28	12.58	3.21	8.08
Shum-shui...Arr.	7.48	9.43	10.27	11.38	13.08	3.31	8.18

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum-shui...Dep.	8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.40	6.09
Shum-shui...Dep.	8.18	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.47	6.16
Shatin...Dep.	8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.51	6.20
Tai-po Market...Dep.	8.23	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	5.51	6.30
Tai-po...Dep.	8.27	11.04	12.07	3.25	4.47	5.58	6.34
Shatin...Dep.	8.41	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.58	6.18	6.47
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...Arr.	9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.38	7.07

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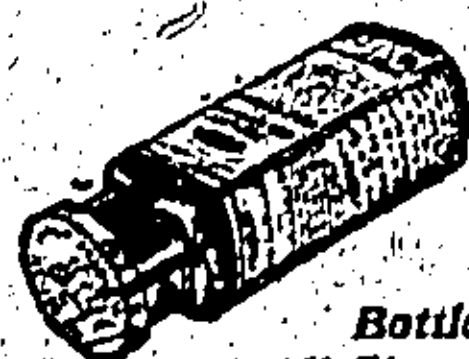
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SCOTTISH LETTER. INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, March 1st.

The relationship of Scotland and Ireland in the sphere of Rugby football has always been nearer to international comity than antagonism, though this has not diminished in the slightest the keenness of the battle when representative fifteen have met on the field. The encounter at Edinburgh was an example of this. The conditions were not favourable, yet the play was of an absorbing character. Unyielding defence was the outstanding feature; the tackling was almost unfailingly effective and the saving consistently courageous. The play was not spectacular, but it was so close, so spirited, so buoyant that it must be accorded some spectacular qualities, though not of the common kind. In such a match with two sides of obvious equality striving for the minimum of mastery, a scintilla of luck to either not infrequently determines the issue. This generalisation was justified by the particular. In the last ten seconds of the additional period allowed for stoppages throughout the second half and when Waddell was off injured, Gage, the Irish left wing three-quarter, picked up a rather wild pass which came his way, and got over for the only score. Scotland played well enough to deserve not to be so beaten, but no one will grudge our Irish friends the opportunity of winning the Triple Crown. To do so they must defeat Wales at Swansea; a draw in this game will give them the international championship, as all their rivals have been beaten at least once. But Wales are an upsetting side in these days, and may cause a surprise. We in Scotland would like to see Ireland in the premier position because there are certain sporting affinities between the countries, and it will be for the good of the game if Ireland, and Wales also, come back to the plane of effective challengers to one and all. It was curious, though pleasant, to note the ungrudging attitude of everyone towards the successful Irishmen, though there was an undercurrent of seriousness as to the future—the match at Twickenham which, by general consent, is regarded as the most important series for Scotland. Our team can probably be strengthened by one or two changes in the pack, and possibly, if not be replacements, at least by some rearrangement of the backs. We have no reason to be despondent, even though we were defeated. Our men fought a fine fight. In the sister code of Association football Scotland had an easy victory over Ireland. In this sphere Scotland is favourably positioned for repeating her triumph of recent years in the struggle for the premiership of the nations. To do so she has only to draw with England at Manchester next month. But this game has not about it the glamour of that to be staged at Twickenham.

WHIST DRIVES AND GAMBLING.

The decision of a Glasgow Stipendiary Magistrate that whist drives may constitute an offence against the Gaming Acts will bring fears and misgivings into the minds of many excellent ladies. The whist drive is widely resorted to as a pleasing means of providing funds for charities and even churches. Participants flatter themselves that they are doing good as well as enjoying themselves, and it is a horrid thought that, while engaged in it, they are liable to be raided by the police and carried off to prison as if they were frequenters of a gambling den. The decision declares that progressive whist is a game more of chance than of skill. Progressive whist indeed is one of the most stupid card games ever played, and why it is persisted in when a good substitute is to be had it is difficult to understand. It can ascribe its undoubted popularity only to the very fact that no skill is required. The alternative game is duplicate whist, which is played largely by whist clubs in Edinburgh and Glasgow. In this game chance is almost completely eliminated, for the simple reason that everyone plays the same "hands," so that skill in play must be the deciding factor.

THE MONOMARKS OF THE SCOT.

He could not understand why any man should attempt to get rid of his particular monomark, said Dr. J. M. Bullock, the well-known London-Scottish author, in a lecture delivered in Glasgow. Colourless people had not the slightest interest for him, however good they might be. People, on the other hand, with marked characteristics varying from magnetic fascination to even rather tacky idiosyncrasies lent variety and colour to life. He thought that personality was peculiarly strong in the Scot, symbolised in the coat of many colours which marked the garb of Old Gaul. He was not advocating a true-culent display of them; for the whole-like us? type of Scot was peculiarly objectionable and out of date. A Scot might indeed regret some of his characteristics but he could not escape them—and the Englishman was the last to wish him to jettison them. Dr. Bullock went on to consider how the Scot came to acquire his distinct characteristics, what they were, and why he went on preserving them; and in discussing the effect of climate and geography upon Scots character in relation to independence, hardihood, and providence, he remarked that this physical environment on spiritual character had been very powerful. For instance there was the case of the Shorter Catechism with the immense philosophical assumption on which it opened: "What is man's chief end?" It asked. Contrast this, he asked them, with the English Catechism's typically practical first question. "What is your name?"—a point that simply did not matter. The great mass of Englishmen had rejected this Shorter Catechism as being too theoretical, whereas it fitted the Scots temperament like a glove. A whole treatise might be written about the differences between the Scot and his nearest neighbour; and Dr. Bullock added that it was found even in the national taste for spirits as against the Englishman's predilection for the compromise of beer.

THE MINISTER'S HUSBAND.

The Synod of the English Presbyterian Church some time ago registered a vote in favour of admitting women to the ministry. It will be observed that the question is being pressed in some of the Presbyteries of the U.F. Church, but the Scotsmen are looking at it with a critical and practical eye. Such questions are being squarely faced as the bearing of the new dispensation on problems of pulpit supply. At Ayr, amid laughter which we suspect to be sardonic, one of the brethren demanded to have the position and standing of the minister's husband defined. The position of the minister's wife is delicate, difficult, and exacting, but it is known and understood. Will all that is expected of her be expected of the minister's husband, and if so, will any man be found with the courage to face the situation? It is easy to see here the thin end of the wedge of appalling innovations. If, as is extremely probable no man could be found with the requisite audacity to accept the duties and obligations of the position, the women ministers would necessarily be a celibate clergy. In these days of sex equality it will be readily seen that the existence of a celibate female clergy is incompatible with the existence of a married male clergy. It follows that the male clergy would soon be compelled (with provision, of course, for existing rights) to become celibates as well. Thus by a valid hypothesis a vote for the admission of women to the ministry may be represented as the first step back to Rome! Always assuming, of course, that the minister's husband is an impossibility.

THE LAUNDER LEGEND.

So "hefty" was the haggis at the Burns dinner of the Ayrshire Society that it had to be borne on a stretcher round the dining-room. "Brose and Butter" was the air the pipes played while heading the procession; and the rear was brought up by waiters doing dumbbell exercises with bottles of whisky. One of the speakers told a story about Sir Harry Lauder's recent visit to New Zealand. A class at school was asked who was the richest man in the world, and one boy shouted "Sir Harry Lauder." "But," said the teacher, "Vanderbilt and other Americans are much richer." "Ah," said the lad, "but they spend a lot of their money and Harry Lauder spends none of his!"

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Scotland's Local Veto experiences are largely quoted in Prohibition debates in South Africa. "I have come to the conclusion," said a speaker in a Johannesburg debate recently, "that whatever laws are passed our Scottish friends will always have their whisky." The audience appeared to see a joke here for the report says, "Loud Laughter."

HONGKONG ESTATE.

The late Thomas Shaw Forrest, retired foreign merchant, of Jardine, Matheson, & Company, Hongkong, a native of Scotland has left £73,752.

PLAYING IN THE HAGGIS. ABUSE OF NATIONAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

The *Inverness Courier* publishes a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh University Celtic Society which condemns the playing in of the "Haggis" with the bagpipe. The letter is as follows:—

Sir,—Edinburgh University Celtic Society have considered it their duty to call the attention of the Highland people through the medium of your columns to the ludicrous practice of employing the bagpipes to play in the haggis on Burns night. As you are well aware, the origin of this insulting ceremony may be found in an unfortunate remark by our national bard, who in a moment of misplaced enthusiasm ventured to address this inflated belly of a sheep as "great chieftain of the pudding race." His "awkward squad" of admirers, ever prone to enthuse over these rare occasions when the poet descended to their equally rare level of intelligence, have exceeded all their other achievements in the lack of taste and tact which they exhibit in perpetuating this regrettable phrase of an otherwise well-meaning man. One would expect from a cockney cester-monger the type of insinuation which places on the same level a superior size of cooked pudding and the noble chieftains of the Highland clans. Poor Robert Burns must be gyrating in his grave as year after year the awkward squad continue to put their foot in it. Is it not shameful to think that the same music

which has inspired highlanders to deeds of glory

in the four corners of the earth should be employed to herald this mysterious mixture of husks and offal? It is more than a prostitution of our national musical instrument. It is a mocking and

shaming of our national pride. No true Celt can ever look upon a haggis without feeling as one who gazes on the child whose foolish valour has brought dishonour on his father's house. Let the fat burghers see the bulbous atrocity approach them in silence. Shame it were that their flagging spirits should be braced for this gastric ordeal by the martial music which won the heights of Alamo and the lines of Tel-el-Kehir. If music is required to fortify them, let the haggis be brought in during the soup course and carried stealthily round the table to the gurgling strains of Mulligatawny or the sombre bourdon of Scotch broth. In extreme cases of apprehension diners might be injected with a drop of morphia or laudanum. We have heard also that an Indian drink called arrack will rouse the mildest dyspeptic to deeds of desperate daring. It is a pity that Scotch whisky has no noticeable effects on Burns nighters. Trusting that some of our suggestions will be acted upon, so that the bagpipes may be relieved of this pantomimic ceremonial.—Yours, etc.—(Sgd.) J. A. Morrison, Hon. Secretary, E.U. Celtic Society.

BULL-FIGHT REFORM.

HORSES NO LONGER TO BE SACRIFICED.

The Society for the Protection of Animals at Madrid has secured the abolition of the picadors' "turn" at bull fights, and a decree is to be issued at once forbidding the killing of horses at these entertainments.

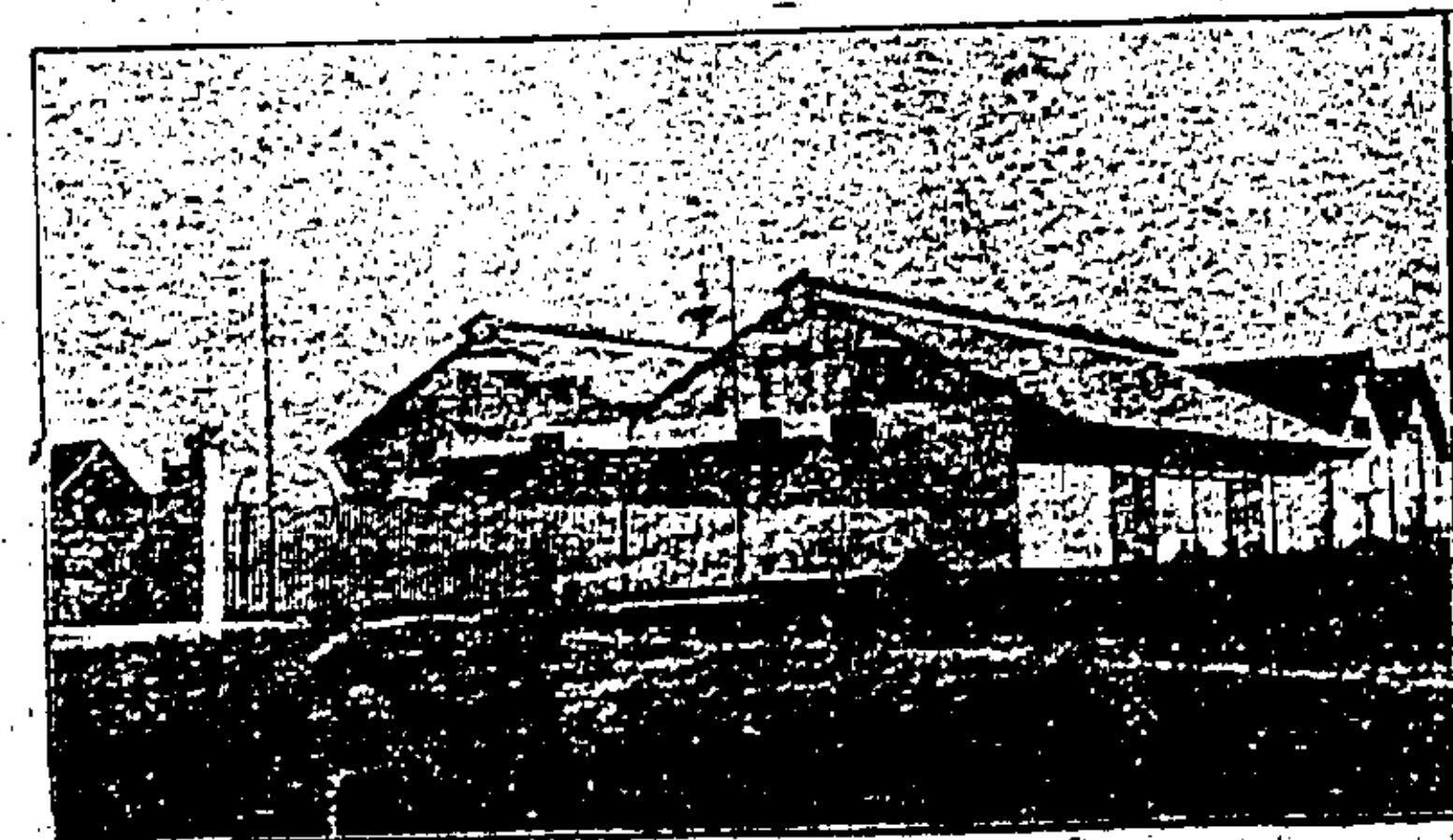
At Spanish bull fights a picador is introduced on the back of a worn-out horse. The bull charges the horse and receives at the same time a prick from the picador's lance. He then goes the horse. The reason for introducing this is that the act of going the horse tires the bull and makes it safer for the banderilleros and the matador to encounter him subsequently.

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Tropical humidity, salt atmosphere and rain cause the rapid deterioration of unprotected Steel sheets
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SIZES FOR ALL
PURPOSES

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PURE MANILA
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BY THE MOST
MODERN
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STOCKS ON HAND OF ALL SIZES ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

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KING'S BUILDING.
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SOUTH CHINA KNITTING FACTORY.

Employs over 450 people
and has 140 knitting
machines, all recently
imported from abroad,
under the supervision
of an American trained
Expert Engineer.

This Factory,
the most Modern Knitting Factory in
South China, is now manufacturing
MERCERISED SOCKS

of the same high quality
and dependability as the

COTTON SOCKS

with which the Firm
made their reputation.

Full particulars given to all Export and Wholesale
Firms interested in these goods, which are favourably
known, and have acquired a high reputation, throughout
S. America, Australia and Africa, as well as North China
and India.

Office and Factory - Mongkok, Kowloon. Tel: K593
Cable Address: - - Souchiknit, Hongkong.

A.P.B.

A Year Round Remedy.

BEECHAM'S PILLS may always be depended upon to exert a powerful
and beneficial influence on the life which best the human race at various
seasons of the year. A few doses will act most effectively on the vital
organs, drive out impurities in the blood, cleanse the stomach, strengthen
the digestive organs, and tone and invigorate the entire system.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

act like a charm in setting you right. Every person, young or old, occasion-
ally needs to assist nature over trying times. If you would avoid sickness
and be well and always have good digestion, an active liver, clear skin and
bright eyes, make a habit of occasionally taking BEECHAM'S PILLS.
They may be taken with safety at any time, being

Always in Season.

SOCKS.

NEW CHINA AT WORK.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL BOYS' CREDIT-
ABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

It is very wonderful to anyone who has
not been in Kowloon for some time to
see what tremendous strides are being
made in the districts beyond say, Jordan
Road.

A visitor coming here would not guess
that we are supposed to be undergoing
the process of slow strangulation. It is
quite evident that the Chinese land-
owners do not think there is much fear
of Hongkong becoming a declining Port,
or there would not be such scenes of
activity in the Hinterland of Kowloon.

A very interesting visit was paid by
the writer lately to one of the most
enterprising of the many Chinese firms
that are springing up in Kowloon; the
South China Knitting Factory situated
off the Coronation Road in Mongkok.

A very instructive hour was spent
under the guidance of the energetic sub-
Manager, Mr. Kam Cheung Fai, one of
the band of modern Chinese who are
destined one day—and the sooner the
better—to lead China out of her present
morass on to firm ground.

The following notes may be of interest
to others who, like the writer, are un-
aware of the examples at our doors of
the modern industrial spirit amongst the
present Chinese.

The Factory is a new spacious four-
story building of reinforced concrete,
designed in accordance with the most
modern ideas, and devoted entirely to
knitting mercerised and cotton socks and
stockings. This takes place on the
second floor, a light and airy place
filled with rows of machinery recently
imported from America.

The cotton yarn is first taken to the
spinning machines where it is wound on
to spools. The spools then go to the
ribber which knits the top of the sock
only. The top is then taken to the
looper which continues the sock down
to the toes, while to sew up the toe
requires another machine.

After this is complete the finished sock
is taken to the ground floor for bleach-
ing and dyeing. It is then soaked in
fresh water and put in to a centrifugal
drying machine which, revolving at 150
revolutions per minute, soon throws off
90 per cent. of the moisture. The drying
is completed in a Proctor steam drying
box after which the socks are ready for
grading and preparing for shipment.

That is a bare recital of what goes
to make these very high grade socks
which by reason of their quality and de-
pendability are rapidly making their way
so far afield as South America, Africa
and Australia, as well as India and
North China. The demand from these
places is so rapidly expanding that a new
extension has been planned and will
shortly be put in hand.

A few facts about the human side of
the business may be of interest. The
factory was started six years ago by a
mere school boy, at that time leaving the
Diocesan Boys School. It occurred to
him that there was a great opportunity
for a thoroughly up-to-date knitting
factory to take the place of the old-
fashioned hand knitting ones then in
vogue.

The faint of asking questions and plenty
of hard work he managed to bring into
being this factory which to-day stands
as a worthy monument of his acumen and
perseverance.

The Management has the assistance, as
adviser in regard to machinery, of a
Graduate of Cornell University, holding
the Degree of Master of Science. It is
a great tribute to the grounding supplied
by our local Educational institutions that
this gentleman as well as the
Manager and the sub-Manager are all Old
Boys of the Diocesan Boys School.

There are over one hundred machines
at work in this factory and the demand
for these socks is so great that, by means
of shifts of over 200 people each, the
factory is kept working 24 hours per day,
with only a twelve hour stop once a
fortnight to overhaul machinery.

The time required for knitting socks
depends partly on the grade and partly
on the skill of the worker—the higher
the grade the slower the speed.

An expert working on the highest
grade, will turn out from 8 to 12 dozen
pairs per day, while on the lower grade,
destined for the North China and Indian
markets, the average runs as high as 20
dozen pairs per day.

In view of the ignorance at Home of
labour conditions in the East, it is as
well to emphasize that all factories in
Hongkong are under very strict super-
vision by Government Inspectors, and
are bound by stringent regulations as to
who may be employed, and under what
conditions.

ONE OF BRITAIN'S NEGLECTED INDUSTRIES.

HOW AMERICA CAPTURED THE
TYPEWRITER TRADE.

(BY SIR CHARLES MARSTON.)

The recently published letters of the
late American Ambassador, Walter Page,
testify to his great admiration of our
sterling qualities as a nation and to his
disgust at our stupidity.

Among our stupidities he would surely
have given first place to those supersti-
tions which have imposed and main-
tained in this country a one-sided system
of Free Trade. For patriotic Americans
like to buy what they make or grow
themselves, and they cannot appreciate
the kind of patriotism which prefers
foreign-made products to one's own.

Now that the King has publicly drawn
attention to the typewriter industry by
condemning the neglect of British type-
writers by our Government offices as
scandalous, the public may be interested
in the following facts.

Some 35 years ago the writer went to
the United States to sell bicycles—a
thoroughly British invention. Partly,
however, through the influence of the
American typewriter firms, a duty of 45
per cent. was put upon our products.
This protective duty enabled the United
States in a few years to make bicycles
cheaply that they actually invaded our
markets, and would have captured them
had they sent us a suitable pattern.

Here, then, in actual practice were re-
sults which contradicted the teaching of
those who assert that Protection must in-
crease the cost of an article.

Now let us return to the typewriter—
an American invention—and trace the
development of the industry in this
country under Free Trade.

Thirty-five years ago America was
sending us nearly all our typewriters,
and to-day she is still sending us nearly
all our typewriters. Again, we have been
told by those Theorists who have so neg-
lected the industrial possibilities of our
race that Free Trade protects nations
from Trusts. But for many years this
country was in the hands of an American
typewriter Trust, and so far as I am
aware, it is so still.

Some twenty years or more ago the
writer endeavoured to discover the valua-
tion placed upon American typewriters
entering this country. So far as one
could ascertain, these machines figured
in our Board of Trade Returns at
about £1 each, while they were actually
being retailed to the public at £22.

Here again is flood for reflection. It
is surely obvious that the British con-
sumer is paying an excessive price for
his foreign typewriters.

Now suppose, in return for that 45
per cent. duty on our British bicycles,
thirty-five years ago we had imposed a
similar duty on American typewriters—
would there be anyone in this country
using foreign typewriters to-day? And
would not the price be far below what
it is at the present time?

The reason why British typewriters
have never made more headway in this
country is perfectly well understood in
the United States, but is outside the
range of Cobdenite comprehension.

An infant industry is like an infant
child; both need protection for proper
development. As a child is handicapped
in a struggle with an adult, so it is in
the starting and development of a new
industry.

So far as the writer is aware, our pre-
sent Government has as yet made no pro-
vision for safeguarding industries like
the making of typewriters. Let us hope
that the King's expression of opinion
may lead here to the universal use of
typewriters which are made in this
country. But when will our officials
realise that the Cobdenite teaching of
their childhood was false?

YOUNG FOOD FADDISTS.

A DOCTOR'S GRIM PRESCRIPTION.

Lecturing on school diet, at the In-
stitute of Hygiene, London, Dr. L. B.
Campbell said, "Can a boy eat too
much?" The answer, he said, depended
on the amount of exercise he took. At
home a boy might eat too much, but at
school he could not. A healthy boy's
heart could not be damaged by over-
strain; similarly, he believed that a
healthy boy's stomach was equally toler-
ant and accommodating.

"When I look back," he added, "on
the bread-and-butter breakfast and tea,
the beer-and-cheese supper, and the
monotonous solid dinner of my own school
days of forty years ago—a diet which
contained some 700 calories less than the
present day—the improvement has been
very great." It was a dietetic crime to
serve the same dish on the same day of
the week. It was sometimes better to
sacrifice some nutrition to avoid mono-
tony, and not to give even the good po-
pular dish too often, for boys' appetites
were often capricious and wayward.
There was, too, faddiness and grumbling,
and boys made the most outrageous state-
ments without realising the oftentimes cre-
dulity of parents.

It was not impossible that some of the
faddiness, which was much more notice-
able among the younger boys—was due to
the prevalent small families and the inevi-
table spoiling of an only son. "The solu-
tion," he declared, "is not to allow
faddiness or let him refuse his victuals,
and the passing of any dish should mean
an examination by the school doctor,
with castor oil in the background."

QUEEN'S CINEMA

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

IRENE RICH

OF WINNING PERSONALITY AND CHARM

"THIS WOMAN"

SUPPORTED BY A REMARKABLE CAST

INCLUDING

LOUISE FAZENDA

RICARDO CORTEZ

CLARA BOW

MARC McDERMOTT

AND

CREIGHTON HALE.

From singing in the streets she rose to stardom
in Grand Opera and when she reached her goal she
was forced to choose between love and a career.

WHAT DID SHE DO?
WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

THE STAR

TO-DAY
At 5.30 & 9.15

WILLARD LOUIS and MARY ALDEN
IN
"BABBITT."

THE WORLD

TO-DAY
At 5.15 & 9.15

JOHNNIE WALKER
IN
"LIFE'S GREATEST GAME"

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WE BUY—

Wharves
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WE SELL—

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Electricity
Ferries
Lanes, Crawford
Trams

No Lot Too Small No Lot Too Large.

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Tel. 4630. 10, Des Voeux Road. [125]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 1st, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,055 buy, 1,057½ sel.
Do. "London"	£225 nom.
Chartered Bank	£22½ nom.
Messageries Bank, A. & B.	£230 buy.
Do. "O."	£212½ buy.
E. & O. Bank	£29½ nom.
East Asia Bank	£30 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$420 buy.
China Underwriters	\$125 buy, 2 s.
North China Insurance	Tls. 145 nom.
Union Insurance	\$381 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$40 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$170 buy.
Do. "Marine"	\$350 buy.
Donghai	\$28 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamships	£24½ buy.
Hongkong Tugs	£22 nom.
Indo-China (Freight)	£28 nom.
Do. (old)	£40 nom.
Shanghai Express	£37½ buy.
Star Line	\$43 buy.
Waterways	\$15 nom.
Oriental Navigation	\$250 nom.
China Sugar	\$24 nom.
Malayan Sugar	\$35 nom.
Benguet	\$14 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	43½ buy.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 23 buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 12 buy, 12/12.10 s.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 6 sel.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 7 nom.
Beals	\$5 buy.
Tonghai Miner	61½ buy.
Ural Caspian	8½ nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$131 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$30 nom.
Hongkong	Tls. 162½ buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 106 buy.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 106 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$104 buy.
Hongkong Land	\$37 sel.
Hongkong Realty (p.)	\$5 buy.
H.R. Territorials (p.)	\$54 nom.
Hampshire Estates	\$144 buy, 15 s.
Prince's Buildings	\$100 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 nom.
Two Cottons	Tls. 8½ buy, 10 s.
Oriental	Tls. 253 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 55 buy.
Do. (new)	Tls. 23 buy.
Amusements	\$114 buy
Canton Loan	\$74 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$184 nom.
Do. (old)	\$13 buy.
Do. (new)	\$3 buy.
China Buses	Tls. 10 sel.
China Lights (combined)	\$21 buy.
Do. (old)	\$15 buy.
China Provident	\$74 sel.
Constructions	\$24 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$20 nom.
Der A. Wing (p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$644 sel.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	25 cts. nom.
H.K. Buses (combined)	\$20 sel.
Do. (old)	\$103 nom.
Do. (new)	\$54 nom.
Hongkong Telephone	\$44 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$254/254 s.
Lane Crawford	\$12 buy.
Macintosh	\$214 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$17 buy.
Do. (new)	\$17 buy.
Sinacres	\$11 nom.
Taxis	\$4 sel.
United Assurance	\$20 nom.
Waterways (old)	\$12 buy.
Do. (new)	—

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPETITION IN THE HAT TRADE.

EXPORT OF BUNTAL FIBRE FROM MANILA.

The Philippine Government is being
urged to prohibit the exportation of
buntal fibre in order to save the local
hat industry from extermination by the
Chinese. The Chinese import the best
quality of buntal fibre from the Philip-
pines to Shanghai and there manufac-
ture it into hats which are sold below the
price in the Philippines.

A letter just received by the Bureau
of Commerce and Industry from a
Filipino business man in Shanghai says:
"In the town of Ningpo, the hat in-
dustry has developed so rapidly that it
now constitutes a menace to our own hat
industry in the Philippines. The Chinese
work for next to nothing and they do
things as well as, even better, than we
do them. Besides, they produce nothing
but the finest hats, as they buy from our
exporters only the finest buntal fibre."

There is one Chinese firm in Shang-
hai which exported \$40,000 worth of
buntal hats to the United States alone
during the first half of 1925, and the same
firm now has orders amounting to more
than \$100,000, apart from large orders
from France, Italy and England.

MY LADY NICOTINE.

HER NEW ABODE.

Comment was made not long since on
the Westward expansion of Commerce
in the form of Stores catering for
Foreigners.

The Central District is becoming too
crowded and Des Voeux Road Central
appears to be the favourite thoroughfare
for those Stores to move into.

The latest recruit is a new Tobacco
Shop known as "Yours Truly," and it
has recently opened its doors in the old
P. & O. building, opposite the palatial
new offices of the P. & O.

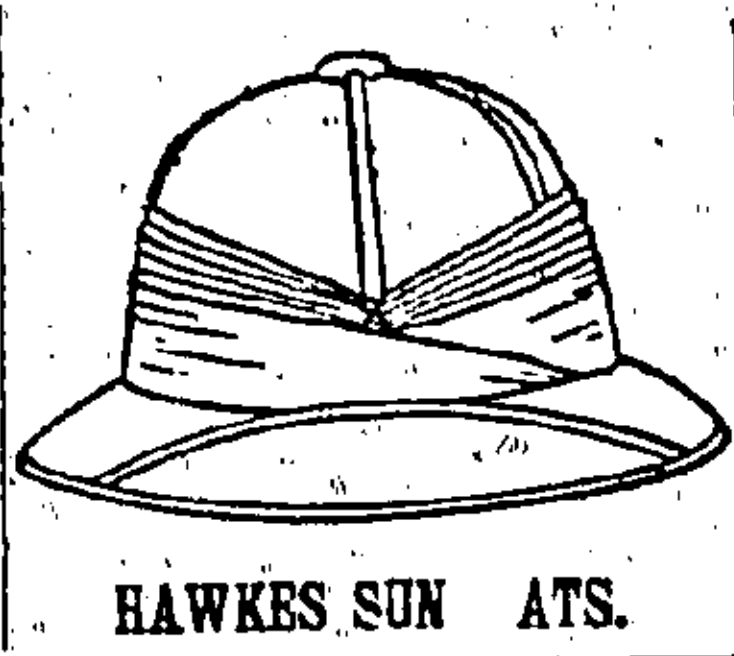
One can never have too much of a good
thing and particularly is that the case
where the Fragrant Weed is concerned.
This new Tobaccoist is commencing
under happy auspices in that it is in
charge of a Manager who knows the
Tobacco business from A to Z.

Having taken over the sole agency of
the Orient Tobacco Company's products,
"Yours Truly" is in a position to supply
all lovers of Manila Cigars with their
favourite brands at the cheapest possible
prices, "at the same time" guaranteeing
that everything sold is absolutely fresh.
Tobacco and cigarettes of the various
brands popular in Hongkong are also
stocked, and the Store is well worthy of
a visit from those who are particular
about the quality of their smokers, and yet
wish to be sure of getting their money's
worth.

Wm. Powells \$10 nom.
Singapore Tractors \$3 sel.

buy—buyers; sel—sellers; nom—nominal

SUMMER HEADWEAR.



HAWKES SUN ATS.



PITH HATS PLAIN and QUILTED.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAI HATS. STRAW HATS.

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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THE PIONEERS OF MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

A Motor Car uninsured is a liability not an asset.

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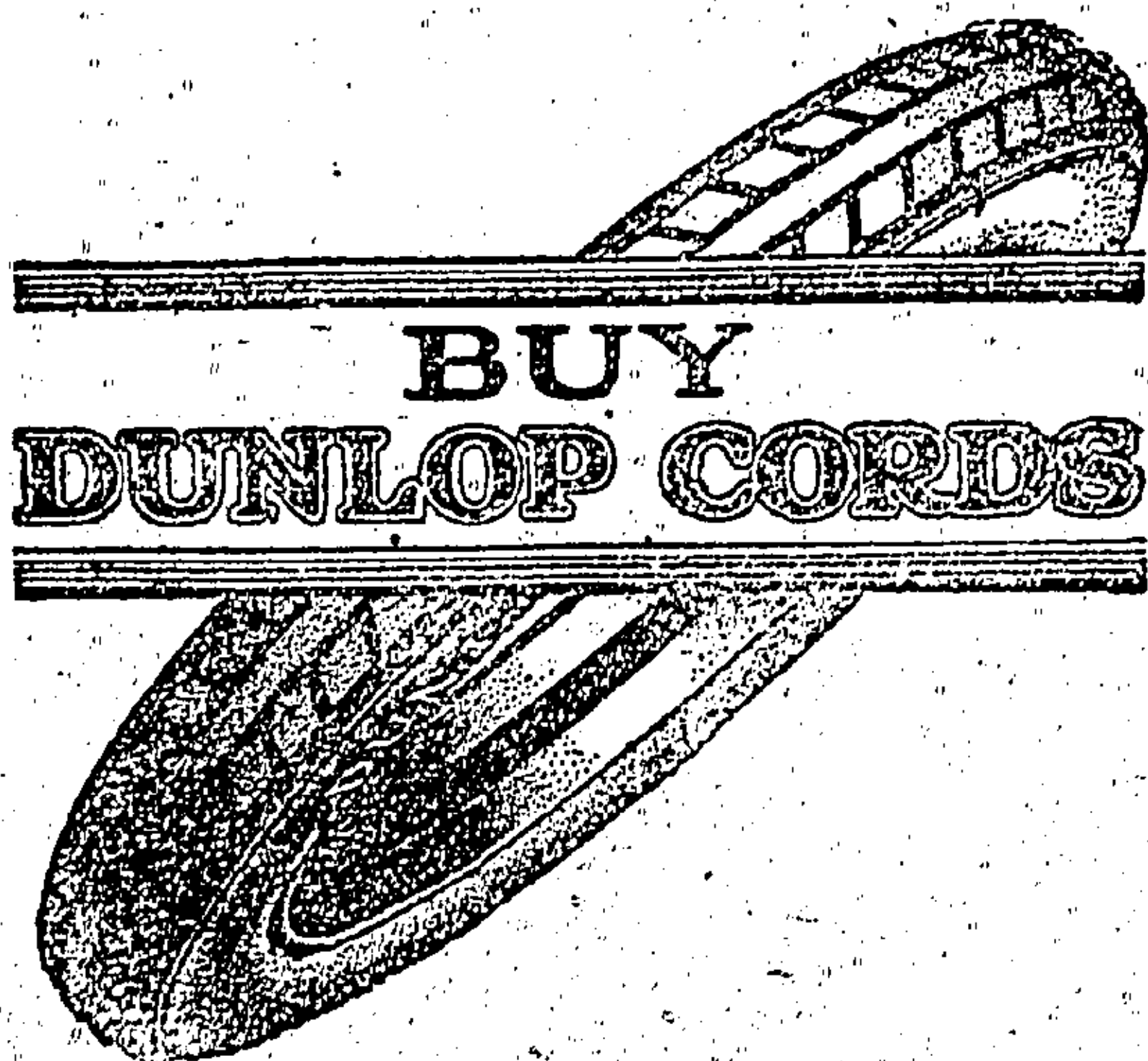
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1A, CHATER ROAD (3RD FLOOR).Yours Truly
Tobacco Store

(REPRESENTING THE ORIENT TOBACCO MANUFACTORY IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.)

If you want cigars of the best quality under the "La Ferie Del Oriente", "El Cometa Del Oriente", and the "Grandasia" brands, you can rest assured that you can get them from us.

Come and inspect our store, or phone C. 1856 for particulars.
22, Des Vaux Road (OPPOSITE THE P. & O. BUILDING).

DARELLE BEAUTY SHOPPE.

13, Ice House Street.
MEN'S DEPARTMENT NOW OPEN.

The materials used in the DUNLOP CORD TYRE are the best obtainable—and they are applied in the best way by the most skilful tyre builders in the world.

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.

Distributors: HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE. Local Branch Office: 16A, Des Vaux Rd.

Tel. C. 4884.

FATHER SCHMIDT AND CANUTE.
THE TIDE THAT WILL NOT EBB.

[BY A BLUNT ENGLISHMAN.]

The newspapers have "broadcast" certain views of a Jesuit priest from Munin who recently has been speaking out valiantly in the local Roman Catholic Cathedral. No one who heard this able preacher could deny his sincerity. Few people would question the claim of his supporters that he is a fine preacher. "What is Truth?" said jesting Pilate. Anyone who speaks in public nowadays must be prepared to have his statements questioned.

The preacher made a very determined attack both on divorce and what is called birth-control. Any priest who has seen human nature laid bare in the Confessional must be at a great advantage with regard to problems that affect the relationship of the sexes. He has probably heard things that would amaze the average happily-married couple. He must have a very good knowledge of the frailty of human nature. It is the emotional temperament that turns to the Confessional for refuge, for relief from the pangs of remorse. It is the emotional temperament that suffers most; and that is also most certain that happiness is not obtained merely by the acquisition of wealth. It is absurd to suppose that all emotional people are wicked. When a cold-blooded person commits a crime he or she tells no one. The emotional person wishes to confess to a priest or to a friend.

Therefore, we may be sure that when a most experienced organization, which has had unique opportunities to study human nature, commences a definite crusade against some tendency of modern life, there is a good reason. It is obviously not a political reason, for the crusade is directed against a tendency which is now world-wide. Whether the arguments are right or wrong the motives of Father Schmidt and his fellow crusaders are above suspicion. They genuinely believe that they are fighting against a most pernicious poison, that is causing mankind to deteriorate.

LOOKING BACKWARDS.

It is only fair to confess that when these ideas associated with the names of Malthus, Dr. Marie Stopes and others first came to the writer's notice he was disgusted. That was before he saw the terrible results of over-population in the Far East. He still retains the feeling of nausea, that was possibly an instinctive reaction, whenever the subject is discussed. It is just the feeling that comes to the healthy-minded individual who looks at Hogarth's pictures of "The Rake's Progress" or who passes through sections of Far Eastern sea-ports that are known to be unclean. The whole idea is so horribly sordid. It is so unnatural, that it must seem revolting to any mind that mirrors fine ideals. If love between the sexes is to be anything less than a romance with a happy ending then where shall we find romance? The only possible happy ending is the home and the bond of the child. Let us, however, face the facts of the existence which is by no means only a romance for those who toil terribly. The provisional figures issued by the Registrar-General show that the birth-rate for England and Wales during 1925 fell to 18.3 per 1,000 of the total population. This compares with 18.7 in France and it is the world's lowest rate. There can be no doubt that this is due to the popularity of ideas which Father Schmidt is fighting against.

In Russia the birth-rate was 44.2 per thousand. If any figures are available for China they are probably entirely unreliable, but they must be much higher than Russia, where there is no polygamy and no ancestor worship. It has been said that in the sixty odd years since the Taiping rebellion the population of China has doubled. There have been famines and floods but infants die in millions from other causes. An eminent American sociologist named Ross in his book "The Changing Chinese" states that of every hundred Chinese children born in Hongkong only fifteen survive after a year. Then what is the infant mortality in Canton?

THE IDEAS OF MALTHUS.

Dr. Marie Stopes and the American lady who came out to Shanghai to carry on a crusade exactly opposite to that of Father Schmidt are the intellectual heirs of Thomas Robert Malthus, an English clergyman who died in 1834. Malthus saw the misery in England in those days. He said it was due to the fact that man increased more rapidly than the food to fill them. He wanted to increase the happiness of man and to improve his nature—mental, moral and physical. Mr. J. O. P. Bland, Mr. George Lanning (an ex-Principal of the Shanghai Public School) and many other old residents in the Far East are certain that the root cause of China's troubles is over-population. We cannot disregard the evidence of our own eyes which is that the struggle for survival in China is so terribly acute that it does cause intense poverty and suffering.

In England the fall in the birth-rate is taking place among the skilled workers, the professional class, and the better educated section of the community. "It is not always because they do not want the burden of a family—the joys of family life are still valued as something precious; it is that they fear for the future. They have lost that simple faith which the poet says is more than Norman blood. They have however in many cases become restless and selfish."

There are married people who have no children and wish they had. There are many others who have one child and are determined to have no more.

(Continued on next Column.)

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Mr. A. Brooke Smith (Chairman) said:—

Some slight progress has been made in connection with harbour improvements and, with the proposed expropriation of private buoys by the Customs, the provision of adequate swinging berths, and the addition of new sets of moorings, together with the suggested re-arrangement scheme, something will be done towards relieving the existing congestion in the harbour. Our particular thanks are due to Mr. Mase and Captain Henson for the ready interest they have taken in this matter and for the attention they have given to the views of interested parties so as to formulate a scheme satisfactory to all concerned. The Committee are also due to Captain Jorgensen for giving the harbour authorities the benefit of his long experience of the harbour and for drawing up the excellent preliminary plan upon which re-arrangement proposals have been discussed.

While a step in the right direction has been made, I say, without fear of contradiction, that it is imperative that the recommendations made by the committee of consulting engineers with regard to the establishment of a Shanghai Harbour Board should be brought into operation without further delay. The report of that Committee was submitted in 1921 and promptly dealt with by a representative body of commercial interests of all nationalities and certain modifications were made to it. It was subsequently recommended to the Chinese Government for acceptance by the Treaty Powers in December, 1923, and it is a crying shame that since then nothing has been done by the former. In the meantime the Whangpoo Conservancy Agreement has been consistently violated, so that the efficient maintenance of ordinary harbour works is imperilled. I consider this matter is of such vast importance for the future prosperity of this port that I would appeal to every national chamber of commerce to make urgent representations to their Ministers in Peking to agitate for an early settlement of this long-outstanding problem.

JAPANESE ANTI-DANCE BILL.

Some of our contemporaries have been trying to get excited over the Anti-Dance Bill, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The Japanese moralists seem to be fearfully concerned about the effects of the dancing of young people and to believe that it is utterly destructive of good manners. This is odd in the only country in the world where mixed bathing is indulged in with propriety and innocence. But perhaps it is one of those topsy-turvydoms in which the East and the West are incurably different. If they started a mixed hot bath in the West, there would no doubt be a much louder outcry against it than there is about dancing in Japan, and the Japanese would be just as surprised and contemptuous about it as Occidentals are about the Japanese orchestra. However, there is apparently no reason to apprehend that the foreign community will be deprived of its amusements, though there is a certain amount of restraint in Tokyo. There appears to be a special prejudice against mixed Japanese and foreign dancing. It is not specified whether the objection is merely to the mixed company, or to the mixed couple. Or in the latter case whether there is the same objection to a Japanese man dancing with a foreign woman as there is to a foreign man dancing with a Japanese woman. But, perhaps, the dancing craze will die down of itself and render legislation unnecessary. In the first decade of the present century it was very difficult to get men to dance at all, and they may become blasé again.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

It is said that "An Englishman's home is his castle" and the tide set in motion by Malthus is dead set against Father Schmidt and his crusaders. For all that, we feel an instinctive sympathy with them. If we are healthy we have a revolt against all this noxious psycho-analysis and "self-expression" which is the antithesis of good old virtue called "self-sacrifice." We are really disgusted at the flippancy of modern writers and novelists about the most sacred emotions. There is right and there is wrong, gloss over the terms as we may. There is still a code of sex morality won by the experience of mankind through countless centuries. It is vital to preserve ideals.

Above all else there is, charity. Let us strive beyond everything to be charitable. Let us not judge dogmatically. Let us try to make the selfish less selfish, the shirkers at least honest. Particularly true were the concluding words of Father Schmidt. Nature will be avenged. The nervous system is intensely delicate and derangement of it means disaster at some time. Let us at least agree with the truth of the following words uttered in the Hongkong Roman Catholic Cathedral:—

"If those who practised birth-control would only be honest with themselves, they would admit what was the truth—namely, that they were endeavouring to shirk a responsibility which they did not want to shoulder, because it would detract in no small measure from their sense of the material enjoyment of this life."

If we really believe in romance, if this life is something better than an animal existence, then there must be both self-sacrifice and self-control. We have the terrible problem of over-population in China to make us pause. It is, indeed, a difficult problem. In the end it is our own individual conduct that must be decided. We must admire Father Schmidt for speaking out so bluntly. Yet he seems rather like Canute on the seashore. The advocates of birth control have set the tide running swiftly and it is certain that it will not ebb in our generation.

FANLING HUNT.
SUCCESSFUL DAY'S SPORT AT KWANTUNG YESTERDAY.

[BY ARGUS.]

Patron.—His Excellency Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.
Honorary Stewards.—H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O., Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, C.B., The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club.
Stewards for the Meeting.—Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (in charge of cash sweep and totalisator), Mr. J. K. Bonfield and Mr. D. G. Evans (Clerks of Scale), Capt. R. G. Sturges, R.M., Mr. H. Birkett and Dr. F. Pierce-Grove (Joint Masters).
Judges.—Mr. P. H. White, Mr. R. J. Paterson.
Starter.—Lieut.-Col. Hall Brutton.
Clerk of the Course.—Dr. F. Pierce-Grove.

The second meeting on the Kwantung steeplechase course, under the auspices of the Fanling Hunt, was held yesterday under glorious weather conditions until the tiffin interval when rain fell for half an hour. At intervals during the afternoon this continued—but not sufficiently to interfere with the comfort of anyone except the pressmen, who were not provided with a covered stand as promised.

In every other direction, however, there was a great improvement and the disadvantages under which the press are expected to work is mentioned in no carping spirit.

In spite of many difficulties the card was run off according to schedule time—one race actually starting before the advertised time.

Police arrangements under Mr. A. Gerrard, A.S.P., Inspector Kent and a capable staff of Europeans and natives left nothing to be desired.

Despite the presence of 100 motor-cars in the enclosure and the arrangements by the Railway for the running of special trains, the attendance was, unfortunately not as good as one would have expected. However, those who were present witnessed some excellent racing and the red-hot favourite did not always win.

At the conclusion of the racing, Dr. Pierce-Grove distributed the prizes at an informal gathering, owing to the regrettable absence of H.E. the Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi.

An excellent tiffin was served on the course by the Ritz Café, but unfortunately the small crowd present cannot have justified the expense to which the management put themselves, unless the sale of drinks made both ends meet.

The Band of the 3/2 Punjab Regiment, by kind permission of the Officers, was present and added much to the day's enjoyment by the music rendered between the races.

THE RACING.

In the first event, the Causeway Bay Handicap, six went to the post. In the absence of Reynolds, there was a great run on Racehorse, though Reardon had many friends, with More Better always firm at 3-1. Unfortunately Reardon fell after clearing the water-jump and was badly injured though Mr. Stanton, his rider, luckily escaped with only a severe shock. The race then devolved into a match between Racehorse and More Better, ending in favour of the latter, on whom Mr. Cobbold rode a very well-judged race.

For the Open Light-weight Race, Mrs. Paterson's John, Smith, with Capt. Sturges in the saddle, was installed favourite and finally 6-4 was laid on him. Eventually he won from Mowgli, a 3-1 shot ridden by Mr. Reidy. Had not Mowgli been carried out by Midget early in the race, the result might well have been different.

The first event after tiffin was the Open Heavyweight Race, for which Cheriton Vale was expected to stall off all opposition and complete the double for Mrs. Paterson. However, as I indicated yesterday, the surprise packet was supplied by Mr. Stanton in the shape of Jambu who took the place of Solly. Jambu jumped off with the lead and was never headed.

In the fourth event, the Hunt Steeplechase Handicap, Mr. Stanton's nomination Kwantao did the books a good turn. He was so heavily backed that liberties were taken with Pongo, who won \$400 for the astute Lal Khan, according to report. Pongo, it is true, led all through the race with Kwantao second until approaching the last fence when Mr. Stanton's mount was "knocking at the door." He came a regular punter at this obstacle and all were relieved to see Mr. Stanton on his feet—it looked a crashing fall.

In the last event 12 ponies went to the post, but only four completed the course. Reynolds, with Capt. Sturges up stalled off all opposition to win from Drake and Country Mouse, with New York, fourth, despite a fall which lost him nearly half a mile. This rogue had been out in the third event and given a nasty display of temper.

RACE 1.—CAUSEWAY BAY HANDICAP.

For bond *de polo* ponies.—Winner to receive Cup, presented by the Hongkong Jockey Club. 2nd, \$22.50; 3rd, \$13.50.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Mr. G. Wright Nevill's More Better, 155 lbs. (Mr. Cobbold) 1
Lt.-Cdr. Fanshawe's Racehorse, 158 lbs. (Owner) 2
Major Peterson's Night Dress, 162 lbs. (Owner) 3

Also ran:—Mark L. 148 lbs. (Major Bennett), Shot III 147 lbs. (Mr. Sugden), Reardon 158 lbs. (Mr. Stanton).
Won by 4 lengths. Third many lengths away was only other pony to complete the course.

Reardon led to the water jump, where he fell after landing. Mark L. fell at the third fence, Shot III, following suit later. The second time round the order was Racehorse, More Better and Night Dress, many lengths behind. Two fences from home More Better took the lead and came away to win by 4 lengths. Night Dress was many lengths behind.

Totalisator: \$23.
Starting prices: 3-1 agst. More Better; 4-6 agst. Racehorse; 10-1 agst. Night Dress.
Cash Sweep: First No. 71, \$98.60; second, No. 67, \$27.60; third, No. 327, \$13.80.
Unplaced ponies: Nos. 118, 3, 7.

RACE 2.—OPEN LIGHT WEIGHT.

Catch weight 150 lbs. Previous winners of Open Light Weight and "Fanling National" 10 lbs. penalty. Winner to receive the "Saligia Cup" 2nd, \$37.50; third, \$22.50.—Distance about 3 miles.

Mrs. R. J. Paterson's John Smith, 155 lbs. (Capt. Sturges) 1
Messrs. Hogg & Reidy's Mowgli, 145 lbs. (Mr. Reidy) 2
Mr. A. Sugden's Bertram, 145 lbs. (Owner) 3

Also ran:—Smart Guy 145 lbs. (Mr. Simmons), Wahkeena 152 lbs. (Mr. Stanton), Zircon 154 lbs. (Mr. Charles), Midget 150 lbs. (Mr. Ogilvie).
Won by 1½ lengths.

John Smith, Smart Guy and Mowgli was the order until the stands was reached. Midget fell at the fourth fence. The second time round Mowgli was in the lead for a short time, but John Smith went ahead again and although they cleared the last fence together, John Smith stalled off a determined challenge and won by 1½ lengths. Many lengths away, Bertram and Wahkeena had a great struggle for third money, the former just gaining the verdict.

Totalisator: \$42.50.
Starting prices: 6-4 on John Smith; 3-1 agst. Mowgli; 6-1 agst. Bertram.
Cash Sweep: First, No. 316, \$179.20; second, No. 111, \$51.20; third, No. 38, \$25.60.
Unplaced ponies: Nos. 37, 41, 338, 16.

RACE 3.—OPEN HEAVY WEIGHT.

Catch weight 165 lbs. Previous winner of "Fanling National" 10 lbs. penalty. Winner to receive Cup presented by Mrs. Bernard. 2nd, \$35; 3rd, \$21.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mr. W. J. Stanton's Jambu, 160 lbs. (Owner) 1
Mrs. R. J. Paterson's Cheriton Vale, 160 lbs. (Capt. Sturges) 2
Mr. H. B. Aucott's Egbert, 170 lbs. (Mr. Gould) 3

Also ran:—New York 155 lbs. (Mr. Charles), Durian 162 lbs. (Mr. Potts), Alcantra 172 lbs. (Mr. Watson), Emperor 160 lbs. (Mr. Reidy), Harford 173 lbs. (Mr. Beck).
Won by many lengths.

Jambu led throughout, both Emperor and New York refused early and took little part in the race.

Totalisator: \$50.
Starting prices: 3-1 agst. Jambu; evens Cheriton Vale; 4-1 agst. Egbert.
Cash Sweep: First, No. 50, \$246.40; second, No. 24, \$246.40; third, No. 4, \$52.20.
Unplaced ponies: Nos. 51, 118, 69, 218, 55.

RACE 4.—HUNT STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP.

Open to subscribers to Fanling Hounds. Bottom weight 145 lbs. Winner to receive the Ladies' Plate; 2nd, \$45; 3rd, \$24.—Distance about 2 miles.

Mr. C. H. Turner's Pongo, 153 lbs. (Owner) 1
Mr. R. H. Charles' Tam, 164 lbs. (Owner) 2
Mr. A. H. Potts' Two Pairs, 162 lbs. (Owner) 3

Also ran:—Kwantao 151 lbs. (Mr. Stanton), October 145 lbs. (Mr. Reidy), Curlew Dublin 161 lbs. (Lt.-Cdr. Fanshawe).
Won by a distance. Half a length.

Pongo led throughout, but was being fast overhauled by Kwantao just before the last fence, where the latter fell. This resulted in a great struggle for third money, the verdict going to Tam.

Totalisator: \$14.20.
Starting prices: Evens Jambu; 10-1 agst. Tam; evens Two Pairs.
Cash Sweep: First, No. 6, \$238; second, No. 19, \$68; third, No. 316, \$34.
Unplaced ponies: Nos. 17, 425, 9.

RACE 5.—UNITED SERVICES RACE.

Open to the Navy, Army, Royal Air Force and Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps. Winner of any previous Steeplechase penalty 7 lbs. Catch weight 160 lbs. Winner to receive a Cup, presented by Mr. R. M. Austin. 2nd, \$42.50; third, \$17.—Distance about 1½ miles.

Capt. Sturges' Reynolds, 155 lbs. (Owner) 1
Mr. R. H. Charles' Drake, 163 lbs. (Dr. McGown) 2
Mr. A. N. Lucey's Country Mouse, 162 lbs. (Owner) 3

Also ran:—Scorched Primrose 155 lbs. (Mr. Sugden), Teddy 155 lbs. (Mr. Simmons), Formidable 158 lbs. (Lt.-Cdr. Fanshawe), New York 164 lbs. (Mr. Charles), Fatty 155 lbs. (Major Bennett), Cheesman 167 lbs. (Mr. Potts), Harford 173 lbs. (Mr. Beck), Harrison 160 lbs. (Mr. Reidy), Duke of Frisco 155 lbs. (Mr. Sewell).
Won by a distance. Many lengths between second and third.

After New York had refused at the water-jump and lost nearly half a mile, Reynolds went on from Drake to win as stated, New York being a good fourth under the circumstances.

Totalisator: \$3.90.
Starting prices: 2-1 on Reynolds; 6-1 agst. Drake; 4-1 agst. Country Mouse.
Cash Sweep: First, No. 75, \$242.20; second, No. 25, \$77.20; third, No. 48, \$38.80.
Unplaced ponies: Nos. 90, 45, 224, 78, 169, 89, 60, 94, 35.

Owing to the cash sweep being so poorly patronised, the drawers of the second and third pony were paid \$50 each, after which unplaced ponies only received \$20.

RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE KUOMINTANG.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

It is rumoured that General Chiang Kai Shek, is advising some of the members of the Right Wing of the Kuomintang, to leave for a time. The failure of the Kuomintang Army under General Feng Yu Hsiang and the Fang Pen Jen administration in Kiangsi and the possible return of anti-Reds in Hunan to power have been followed by the arrival in Canton of a number of representatives of defeated generals and disappointed politicians; but the anti-Reds in Canton are becoming powerful, and General Chiang, it is understood, is finding the presence of too many Reds a problem.

The Reds in Canton, on the other hand, assert that, since the Soviet-Kuomintang Alliance, the Russians have provided their Chinese comrades in Canton with nearly \$40,000,000 worth of supplies in arms and oil, and also funds, and that the Russians are interested in the Kuomintang Central Bank to the extent of \$12,000,000. That the Russians have assisted the Kuomintang with arms and funds is well-known, but so far, however, no exact figures have appeared in Kuomintang journals.

THE KUOMINTANG AND THE IDLERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The frequent disturbances in Canton caused by disputes among rival labour unions, have again led General Chiang Kai Shek and other Kuomintang leaders to consider the necessity of transferring all the unemployed now with the strikers headquarters to Whampoa, where the Kuomintang are offering to erect a \$40,000 building for their accommodation. At the same time, the Kuomintang have informed the workers that of the proceeds from the levy of one month's rent on Canton property owners and landlords 50 per cent. will go to their support.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY. SQUEEZING BLOOD FROM A STONE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Notwithstanding the very low daily receipts on the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, due to the lack of rolling-stock and the deterioration of the line owing to frequent service and lack of funds for repairs, the military authorities controlling the company are still requiring the management to turn over to them a daily contribution representing more than 40 per cent. of the income.

Since the "nationalization" of the line (140 miles long from Wonsgha to Shuiwan) in 1923, not a cent has been spent on its permanent improvement; but upon the recent condemnation of the line by its own experts, the Kuomintang decided to return the line to its original shareholders who are requested to elect a board of directors sometime this month to assist the Government in its administration of the railway.

The average monthly receipts of the line, despite the recent increase on passenger and freight tariff rates, have shrunk from \$350,000 to \$180,000; while the expenses never go below \$300,000. The expense items include pay-rolls, which amount to about \$75,000 monthly; wages for extra work, \$25,000; coal, \$20,000; incidentals, \$4,000; interest, \$25,000; contributions toward general military expenditure, \$75,000, and \$15,000 goes towards the support of Kiangsi mercenary troop.

In the effort to raise some \$400,000 for the improvement of the line, the Kuomintang authorities are seeking to indict some 21 former officers of the line for having received rebates from dealers supplying coal and other necessities to the company during the last year or so. They are being given a chance to return the amounts falling which they are liable to find their property in Canton seized.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DOG'S LIFE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It is hard to say who is the more to be pitied, the dog who has to endure the vagaries of various Departments who look after him, or the dog's owner who tries to follow instructions conscientiously.

Some time ago a notice was put in the papers from the Colonial Veterinary's Office recommending owners to have their dogs inoculated against rabies for a fee of \$5.

Several hastened to comply and were assured that the inoculation was good for 15 months, insuring the dog against rabies and also anyone who happened to be bitten by him.

As an extra inducement it was definitely stated that there would be no restrictions on the movement of inoculated dogs across the water.

Now the C.V.S. puts a heavy foot down and says, inoculated or not, dogs cannot cross the harbour without a permit, and to add insult to injury, is apparently refusing permits even to dogs holding their own inoculation certificates.

Then the C.S.P. takes a hand in the game and says that all dogs, inoculated or not, will be shot if found out after certain hours.

Finally, the Head of the Sanitary Board, not to be left out where there is a chance of fusing somebody, chips in with a universal muzzling order.

Truly a Dog's life! Granted there is rabies about, one would very much like a little information on the following subjects, and it is sincerely to be hoped that that pertinacious questioner, Dr. Koch, will attempt to extract some.

Is it a fact that the anti-rabies inoculations, made in the last few months are useless, and if so, is it due to the quality of the serum used? Also, if so, will the C.V.S. give another inoculation free of further charge when there is some reliable serum in stock?

If, on the other hand, the inoculations are not useless, why were dog-owners assured that the possession of an inoculation certificate would remove all restrictions on the dog's movements?

As they were so assured, what new developments are there that justify the C.V.S. breaking faith with the public as he has done?

Finally, does this latest order of the Sanitary Board, cancel the C.S.P.'s shooting order and the C.V.S.'s restriction of movement order?

All these questions would be unnecessary if the various departments who appear so anxious to order the unfortunate dog's goings out and coming in would only decide to speak with one voice. It only causes confusion in the minds of the public—and does nothing to increase their respect for those concerned.—Yours, etc.,

STRAY DOG

THE "STAR" FERRIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—With regard to my letter to you referring to the inadequate protection from rain afforded by the awnings on the new Ferries, I was very glad to see that you had requested the Secretary of the Star Ferry Company to reply.

The reply was, however, very disappointing, and I hope you will afford him another opportunity to deal with the question raised, which he avoided altogether.

The point is that there is no protection for passengers on the ferries when it rains owing to the unsuitability of the canvas used for the awnings.

As a reason for this negligence on the part of the company I suggested that the awnings were made of the wrong material. The Secretary avoids this point altogether and merely makes a remark on a subsidiary statement regarding the nationality of the canvas used.

In doing so, however, he proves too much. If I am wrong in my facts, I am open to correction from any expert in the use of canvas.

"After many experiments"—(why were any experiments necessary if there is anyone on the staff who knows anything about canvas?)—"the Company decided on the use of the best British canvas. It is canvas made in Manchester."

Excellent sentiments, and would that they were followed more generally in this Colony!

While quite prepared to accept the statement that the awnings on the new ferries are not American cotton duck—as I stated,—if they are made in Manchester I cannot agree that they are

(Continued on next Column.)

A TRUCULENT COOLIE. KOWLOON LADY INSULTED.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mrs. P. Thompson, of No. 20, Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, was complainant in a case, in which a sanitary coolie was charged with disorderly conduct and with using insulting language.

Mrs. Thompson, stated in evidence, that she was going to church in a chair on Sunday morning, and when in Battery Path, defendant, who was engaged in sweeping the roadway, obstructed the path and began to quarrel with the chair coolie. He pushed him and nearly upset the chair. Witness then told him to move away, whereupon defendant turned and used a bad expression in Chinese.

Defendant said that the words were meant for the chair coolie and not for the complainant.

Complainant said that the abuse was undoubtedly meant for her, as the words were applicable to a woman.

A fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour was imposed.

AN ALLEGED ASSAULT.

SURREY'S PRIVATE DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Private E. Wald, East Surrey Regiment, was charged with having assaulted a Chinese coolie near the Seamen's Institute. Two other soldiers were alleged to be implicated, but they were not in custody.

Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Complainant stated in evidence that he was sweeping the main entrance of the Seamen's Institute early on Saturday evening, when the defendant who was in plain clothes, accompanied by two others in uniform, kicked his broom. He remonstrated, whereupon the broom was snatched from his hand, and defendant and his companions assaulted him. They then boarded a tram-car, but witness gave chase and had the defendant arrested by the police constable at Arsenal Street.

A boatman, who was called to give evidence for the complainant, stated that he saw three Europeans, dressed in khaki, assaulting a Chinese. Witness reiterated that he was quite certain that all the men were dressed in khaki.

Defendant was discharged.

made of the best British canvas, or even that they are made of canvas at all, unless some expert actually engaged in the manufacture of canvas assures me that there has ever been a single bolt of canvas made in Manchester. The fact, that they are made there, failing such an assurance, is convincing evidence that these awnings are not made of canvas but, as I originally stated, of cotton duck, and that being so are totally unsuited for the purpose for which they are intended,—i.e., to keep passengers dry when it is raining.

If it is intended to use cotton duck then a double awning is absolutely essential unless passengers are to go through the summer getting drenched every time it rains, and running the risk of heat stroke every time the sun shines.

And now to return to the original complaint I made in your columns as to the extremely incompetent handling of the ferries.

I said in my last letter that the average time taken to get alongside was two minutes. In view of later experiences I can but wonder at my own moderation.

On Wednesday evening it took about five minutes to get alongside, while on Thursday, the ferry that left Hongkong at 8.15 did not land passengers until 8.31—and that, after the third attempt and a close-up view of Holt's Wharf!

Now I think that the idea of taking evening cruises in the Harbour an excellent one that might well be developed now that the hot weather is coming. Too many of us do not appreciate the beauty of Hongkong by night and it would be an excellent use for the old ferries.

Not all travellers can afford the time to take moonlight trips, however, and in any case they should be voluntary and not thrown in for a mere ten cent fare as a cumbrous, whether one wants them or not.

That being so one can not help feeling that something drastic should be done, to cater for those unfortunate who have to travel on these ferries. After all, though they may be miserable worms, they do provide the wherewithal for the chorus of "hear, hears" that are such a stimulating sound at the Ferry Company's meetings when there is a juicy melon to be cut in the shape of bonus shares or some other detectable morsel.

—Yours faithfully,

P.S.—For the sake of clearness and to avoid controversy on non-essentials I should like to add the Concise Oxford Dictionary's definition of Canvas as being "strong unbleached cloth of hemp or flax"; while that of Duck is "strong untwilled linen or cotton fabric."

"BRIGHTER HONGKONG."

I. CLUBS.

[BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.]

On all sides one hears the cry "Live up Hongkong," but even less attention is paid to it than to a similar cry in London where, at least the buses are painted red and there is Piccadilly Circus.

There is obviously room for many "enlivenments," but no one gets further than airing opinions, which are often already rancid from over-exposure.

One of the chief innuendos is directed against the various Clubs—"Why"—the cry goes—"Is there not an En Tout Cas Club such as are the social life of India?" A Club that combines all kinds of sports, and is enlivened by the talkative sex more often than once a year, as is the case with the Hongkong Club.

In a word, why is there no general rendezvous or social centre besides the Hongkong Hotel?

Without doubt there are many excellent answers.

To begin with, geographical difficulties make large playing fields, golf, tennis and polo combined, impossible.

Secondly, Peakites will point to the Peak Club and ask if that is not enough. If one has become a fully fledged Peakite it probably is enough, but everyone cannot attain to that felicitous state.

Kowloonites may point to the U.S.R.C. which certainly is a nearer approach to the required article, but of little use to the ordinary Hongkong resident except for an occasional game of tennis or hockey.

Everything points to the opening of a good sized Mixed Club, after the manner of the Garden Club, in Town, but if it cannot be afforded at the moment, improvements on the material to hand are clearly the only solution.

A combination of the H.K.C. and the H.K.C.C. is one suggestion. On the occasion of big matches at the latter,iffin could be served at the H.K.C., reserving a special room for lady visitors. That is, of course, the crux of the matter.

Men certainly need their private dens into which to burrow, but it would be a great addition to social intercourse if ladies had a reading room where members could join them, and a reserved dining room where a quietiffin or dinner could be enjoyed, not to mention an occasional The Dansant or Dinner-dance.

If the H.K.C. were broad-minded enough to start such innovations, the H.K.C.C. would not like being left at the post, and might at length conclude that the introduction of ladies on the tennis courts would be more amusing than criminal.

There are doubtless many far more excellent suggestions to hand if once the question was taken up seriously, but Hongkong is usually quite self-contented, till a Strike comes and shakes it up, or epithets are hurled from the Pulpit.

Roads, Universities, Libraries, may be considered more important by some, but nothing would foster the right social atmosphere more surely than a general rendezvous for men and women of all ages and tastes.

Many may think that the writer is talking through the proverbial hat, but in the opinion of some, including the writer, it is better to burst the crown, and get a new one, than to continue in the old, outworn, unprogressive fashion.

U.S. OFFICER'S SUICIDE.

TRAGEDY OF GENERAL'S SON AT MANILA.

Manila papers report the death of First Lieut. David Stanley Holbrook, 26th Cavalry, in his quarters at Camp Stotsenburg, due to a gun shot wound apparently self-inflicted. He is thought to have been temporarily despondent. No cause is known for the act. Lieut. Holbrook had returned from a picnic on the Bantam River and had gone to his quarters accompanied by a number of officers and ladies. Half an hour later the guests were startled to hear a gun explode in Lieut. Holbrook's quarters. Entering the building, they found the Lieutenant lying on the floor dead, a bullet hole in his head and a pistol clutched in his hand.

Lieut. Holbrook was the son of Major-General Willard Holbrook, retired, former chief of Cavalry and a nephew of Brig.-General Lucien Holbrook, U.S. Army. He was also the grandson of the late Major-General David Stanley, after whom he was named and was the nephew of Colonel David Stanley, recently retired from the Quartermaster Corps, U.S.A.

Lieut. Holbrook who was 28 years of age is described as having been one of the most popular young officers serving in the Philippines and was an all-round athlete, having the reputation of being one of the best polo players in the islands.

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WANTED.—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT SALESMAN. Apply—**MACINTOSH & Co., Ltd.,** Des Vaux Road. [3408]

NOTICE.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Members of the KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB will take place in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL, 1926, at 5.45 p.m.

B. WYLLIE,
Hon. Secretary.

G. R.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

OWNERS OF DOGS are notified that on and after the 12th APRIL until further notice every DOG going abroad in the Public Thoroughfares or elsewhere will be required to be MUZZLED under Section 6 of Ordinance 5 of 1893. Any Owner whose dog is found abroad unmuzzled will be liable to a FINE of \$100 under Section 7 of the same Ordinance.

On and after the 5th APRIL MUZZLES will be ON SALE during Ordinary Business Hours at the following Places:—
1.—Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD, Ltd.,
2.—HUNG CHEONG, 66, NATLAN ROAD, Kowloon.

The Price of the Government Pattern will be 30 Cents each without Strap.

N. L. SMITH,
Head of the SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

1st April, 1926. [3397]

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 7 PER CENT. LOAN 1921-1926.

HOLDERS OF BONDS of the above Loan are reminded that their Bonds are Redeemable at Par on 1st MAY, 1926, after which Date all Interest will Cease whether Payment of the Principal has been demanded or not.

It will be necessary for Holders of "REGISTERED BONDS" to surrender them at the TREASURY, SINGAPORE, and at the same time to give a Receipt for the Money Received in Exchange.

Registered Holders Not Resident in SINGAPORE, who have not already made arrangements with SINGAPORE BANKS can, on application to the COLONIAL TREASURER, SINGAPORE, obtain a Form authorising some Bank or Person in SINGAPORE to Receive the Principal on their behalf.

"BEARER BONDS" of the above Loan will be Paid for on Delivery at the TREASURY and some Port Offices in the Colony on or after the 1st MAY, 1926.

REGISTERED BONDS may at any time before 15th APRIL, 1926, be Exchanged for BEARER BONDS at the TREASURY, SINGAPORE. A Small Charge is made for the Exchange.

A. M. POUNTNEY,
Treasurer,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. [3397]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS & LONDON.

THE Steamship "JEYPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th APRIL, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Six Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer, proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. on the Day previous to Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—**MACINTOSH, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.**
Hongkong, 1st April, 1926. [3391]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANBARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1925.

Revised by Members.
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TO LET.—EUROPEAN RESIDENCES within easy reach of the city and the UNIVERSITY, comprising 4 rooms, 4 bathrooms, modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage, at \$150.00 and upwards monthly. These residences, on Mount Davis Road, Pokfulam, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. It is hoped very shortly to provide this neighbourhood with a bus service at popular rates. Apply to—**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.** [3319]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Fielder Street, on THURSDAY, 25th APRIL, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1925. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 22nd APRIL, 1926, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1926. [3372]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 3461 for 25 Shares, £4 Per Share Paid Up, Numbered 48751/48775 in this Society standing in the Joint Names of HARRY CLABURN PEARCE and JOHN HERMANN TEESDALE, both of Shanghai, Has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect, and A NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be Issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1926. [3233]

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3280] Alexandra Building.

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IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—**SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**
2032

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From 1926 to

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BIRTH.

WHITEHEAD.—At Shanghai, on March 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. RALPH J. WHITEHEAD, a daughter.

DEATH.

SHEEL.—On April 3rd, at Shanghai Hospital, ROBERT FLETCHER SHEEL, of Sunderland, England; master mariner, husband of JESSIE MARIE SHEEL, of Hongkong. [3400]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 6th, 1926.

A RUSSO-CHINESE INCIDENT.

An incident has occurred at Harbin lately which is enlightening, to say the least, as regards the attitude of the Chinese towards the Russians in a city where they are in closest contact. Harbin is in Chinese territory though the city owes its development entirely to Russian enterprise. It is the junction of the railways from Irkutsk to Vladivostok and the railway running to Kwantung-tze where it joins the Japanese line to Dairen. When law and order is established in China, Harbin promises to become one of China's greatest trading centres, and no doubt, a great Chinese centre of population. At present, however, the majority of the residents of the town are Russian. The Municipal Council in the town is an international body. When the Council was formed, the Foreign Powers who became signatories to the Agreement required their subjects, or citizens residing in the town to pay all taxes levied by the Council. We gather that the Council consists of 34 Russian members, 17 Chinese, 6 Japanese and 3 representing other nationalities. The language used in the Council proceedings has been Russian. Recently, a new Constitution for the Council has

been under consideration, and at a meeting at which this proposed Constitution was discussed, the Chinese group insisted that the official language of the Council should in future be Chinese—the language of the owners of the country.

The Chinese spokesman explained that the demand was made with the object of "maintaining China's sovereign rights." It was met by the contention that the use of the Russian language in a Council of which the majority of the members were Russian could not be regarded as encroaching on the sovereign rights of China. A Japanese member said the proposed change was not acceptable to the foreign communities of the town. A Russian member mentioned that, in "Old Russia," in the municipalities in Latvia, Estonia and Finland, the language used was the language of those territories; but this was not regarded by Russians as an encroachment on national rights. One of the members proposed that the clause in the Constitution should be amended so as to allow a Chinese member to speak in his native tongue if he so desired. We observe that one of the Chinese members did, in fact, obtain permission to speak in his native tongue, his speech being afterwards translated by himself into Russian. When the vote was taken the whole of the Chinese members present (12) voted for the amendment that the official language of the Council should be Chinese, while all the other members (31) voted against it. Thereupon the Chinese members left the Council in a body, their spokesman declaring that, "inasmuch as the meeting does not wish to carry out the desires of the Chinese population, the Chinese members do not consider that they can work further in this Council."

Presumably this marks the beginning of a campaign against the Municipal Council, and we may expect to learn that the Chinese community will refuse to pay the rates and taxes levied by the Council. On the other hand, if the Chinese control the Municipality, the international agreement with its provisions requiring foreign residents in Harbin to pay Municipal taxes is rendered invalid.

The incident shows clearly enough that the relations between the Chinese and Russians at what may be considered their point of closest contact, are not happy and free from suspicion; and coming as it does, so soon after the angry conflict in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, it must open the eyes of the Soviet authorities to the fact that there is not so much of "the give and take" about the Chinese people as they have been prone to believe. Political parties and War Lords are ready enough to accept all the money or munitions of war that Moscow is prepared to offer, but these gifts or "loans" are accepted only to serve their own ends and not, consciously at least, those of Soviet Russia. No wonder Moscow has been indicating some misgivings lately regarding the outcome of Soviet propaganda in China.

Staff Sergeant W. Walker, Victoria Barracks, reports to the Police that a sum of \$430 has been stolen from his quarters.

Dr. E. D. Jackson, a well-known Shanghai practitioner, left for Home last week, on retirement after twenty-one years residence in Shanghai.

The *Frincomia's* passengers were described as "lucky" at Shanghai, as they were the first of the "world tourists" to have fine weather there this year.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday Mr. Lindsell fined an Indian, named E. M. Alarakia, \$5 for having been drunk and disorderly at Praya East.

A Weihaiwei constable, who was severely bitten whilst attempting to seize a dog at Tsim Sha Tsui on Saturday night, was sent to the Kowloon Hospital. The dog escaped.

Amongst the passengers on the *President Cleveland* which left for Manila during the week-end was Sir Hesketh Bell, G.C.M.G., a former Colonial Administrator, who has served in the West Indies, Uganda, Northern Nigeria,

Mr. F. W. Fraser, C.B.E., became Officer Administering the Government of North Borneo following the death of the Governor, H.E. Mr. A. C. Pearson, C.M.G., at Jesselton on March 15th.

By permission of the Committee of the Ranelagh Club, the Indian Empire Annual Garden Party, for all officers and civilians who have served in India, Ceylon, Malaya and China and their wives and families and guests will take place at the Ranelagh Club, Barnes, on Wednesday, June 23rd. Tickets, five shillings each, can be obtained from Lieut.-Col. C. G. Anderson, 10, Giltspur Road, S.W. 10, any time before Wednesday, May 18th, after which date no more tickets will be issued. When application is made for tickets, name, initials, rank and present or former branch of service should be stated.

WEDDINGS.

SHIM-LAU.

A large number of friends, including many overseas Chinese from Australia, America, and Hawaiian Islands now on a visit to China, were present yesterday afternoon at Union Church, Hongkong, when the wedding of Miss Alice Lau, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angway Lau, formerly of Melbourne, now of Seymour Road, Hongkong, and Mr. Richard Shim, headmaster of Ying Wa College, youngest son of the late Rev. Y. C. Shim and Mrs. Shim, of Honolulu, was celebrated. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald officiated, while Mr. Longear, the organist of the Church, rendered the appropriate music in connection with the ceremony.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Jack K. C. Lau, wore an exquisite gown of silver tissue finished off with godels of silver lace. The silk embroidered veil of tulle which covered the gown and formed the train was effectively arranged with a coronet of orange blossom caught at either side with pearls. Her bouquet consisted of white roses and freesias and on her arm she carried a horseshoe of silver tissue trimmed with orange blossom.

Miss Sue A. L. Gooley, who arrived but, recently from Australia, was in attendance wearing an elegant frock of mauve georgette with a shirred apron effect inset with bands of mauve lace. Her bandeaux of silver and mauve ribbon leaves was set off with a dainty posy at the side. A bouquet of shaded mauve and pink sweet peas completed her toilette. The little Miss Rae Lau, a sister of the bride, attended as flower girl and made a charming picture in her powder blue crepe de Chine frock embroidered in pink. She carried a basket of pink rosebuds. Mr. Roy G. C. L. Gooley supported the bridegroom as best man.

After the ceremony, a large number of guests was present at a reception at King Edward Hotel. The O.K. orchestra supplied the music.

The toast of the happy couple was proposed by Mr. Huang Hsin Chao, formerly of Honolulu.

The bridegroom, being a graduate of the University of Oregon and a popular member of the South China Athletic Club, many returned students and younger men of the local community attended the reception, while the bride's many friends in the modern set of Chinese society combined to make the reception a notable occasion.

DA ROZA—DE SOUZA.

A pretty wedding took place yesterday at St. Margaret's Church, Happy Valley, the contracting parties being Mr. Marcos Maria Da Roza, of the E.E. Telegraph Co., Ltd., and Miss Elsa Maria de Souza, of No. 1, Broadwood Road. Bishop Valtorta officiated, assisted by the Rev. Fra. Page and Goncalves the latter being a Grand-uncle of the Bride. The religious service consisted of a nuptial Mass at which the two brothers of the bride assisted as altar boys. The bride was given away by her Father. Her dress was of white georgette beautifully embroidered and she wore a veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white satin bridal flowers. She was attended by Miss Linda Roza as bridesmaid, becomingly dressed in white and emerald, and Misses Patay Nicol and Stella Sprinkle, as flower girls were dressed in pink and blue georgette with mob caps and carried baskets of flowers. Mr. C. Roza was best man. Mrs. Arthur Souza, an aunt of the bride, presided at the organ and reception was held after the ceremony at the residence of Miss Augusta de Souza, another aunt of the bride, a large number of friends being present.

The bride's going away dress was of beige satin, with hat to match.

CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT FIRE IN EGYPT.

MANY KILLED AND THOUSANDS HOMELESS.

Cairo, April 5th.
A great fire at Tantah, raging 24 hours, resulted in 32 being killed, and 4,000 rendered homeless. Six hundred and twelve dwellings were destroyed.

SPANISH FLIGHT.

AIRMEN LEAVE MADRID FOR PHILIPPINES.

Madrid, April 5th.
Three Spanish aviators, flying French bi-planes, left this morning in an attempt to fly to the Philippines.

SOVIET ALARM.

"TEMPORARY" DEPRECIATION OF THE CHERVONETZ.

Riga, April 4th.
The depreciation of the chervonetz is causing alarm in Soviet commercial circles.

The Soviet Press has now published statements made by M. Kalinin, President of the Central Executive Committee in February, when the depreciation was only ten per cent., and M. Briukhanoff, Commissar of Finance, who is endeavouring to quell the alarm, pointing out that the depreciation is merely temporary. Nevertheless the authorities are contemplating further restrictions on imports and increased duties on postal parcels and luggage from abroad.

The Cheka has initiated a campaign against rising prices and many private traders have been arrested in Moscow.

[The chervonetz is normally worth 10 roubles gold or £1 2s. 3d. sterling.]

DANISH AVIATORS.

COMMANDER BOTVED ARRIVES AT BANGKOK.

Bangkok, April 4th.
The Danish aviator, Commander Botved has arrived here.

[The Danish airmen, Commander Botved and Lieut. Herschend, left Copenhagen on March 17th on a flight to Tokyo and return, the route being via Berlin, Lemberg, Constantinople, Aleppo, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai and Peking. Herschend experienced engine trouble, and was forced to land damaged near Rangoon.]

INDIAN RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

MANY HURT AND SHOPS LOOTED IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, April 4th.
There was further sporadic fighting between Hindus and Muslims to-day. Twenty-two injured people have been sent to hospital and a number of Mahomedan shops have been looted.

THE ROYAL PATIENT.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED.

London, April 4th.
This morning's bulletin says that Princess Victoria's condition showed slight improvement last night, which has been maintained.

OBITUARY.

HERR AUGUST THYSEN.

Berlin, April 4th.
The death is announced of the industrial magnate, Herr August Thyssen, at the age of 85 years.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

POLAR EXPLORATION.

LIEUT. COMMANDER BYRD SAILS FOR THE NORTH.

New York, April 4th.
Lieut. Commander Byrd's polar exploration ship *Chantier*, a Shipping Board vessel, sails for King's Bay to-morrow. The ship's quarters have been lined with special insulating fibre as protection against the cold and the same material will be used in the temporary quarters ashore. There are eight tons of provisions aboard the *Chantier*, which carries two aeroplanes for a series of flights to the North Pole; her starting base being four hundred miles from the Pole.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING'S DAILY STRAYE.

MORE BOMBS DROPPED BY ALLIED PLANES.

PEKING, April 5th.
Two aeroplanes this morning dropped twelve bombs in the vicinity of the Temple of Agriculture and the Temple of Heaven where crowds were assembling to witness the tree planting ceremony on Arbor Day. There were no casualties.

KOREAN EX-EMPEROR.

REPORTS TO BE SERIOUSLY ILL.

SHANGHAI, April 5th.
A press despatch from Seoul reports that the ex-Emperor of Korea is seriously ill.

The former Emperor of Korea is now known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi) and receives the treatment of a Prince of the Blood.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CONGRESS CLOSED.

ARGENTINE PRESIDENTIAL DECREE CAUSES STIR.

Buenos Aires, April 4th.
The Argentine Congress having failed to act on a Presidential message recommending the Argentine's adherence to the League of Nations, the Government will determine its course at the forthcoming Cabinet Council. It is believed it will take the matter into its own hands and appoint delegates to the Preparatory Disarmament Conference and the League Council Reconstruction Commission. The Presidential message was withdrawn by Presidential Decree closing Congress on the ground that the Deputies had failed to take up a single item laid before them since November.

The Decree has caused a stir in Parliamentary circles, and several Deputies have denounced it as a blow against the liberty of the press, while it is asserted that the Chamber is always ready to do its duty, but could not accept Government imposition and dictation.

NO EXTRA BURDENS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BUDGET HOPES.

Mr. Churchill made an important speech at Belfast recently on the financial and industrial situation. The following are some of his principal points:—

Apart from the coal subsidy he expected that the surplus of one million, for which he budgeted, would be realized.

The cost of the subsidy would emerge as a net deficit of 17 or 18 millions, which must be met for the time being by temporary borrowing.

The Economy Bill, which he would introduce next week, was not a complete scheme of economy; it was the complement of the administrative reductions or curtailments made in the various departments.

Speaking broadly, all they had been able to do was to curb the very heavy automatic increases in expenditure and provide for new commitments, without any extra burden being thrown upon the public.

There would be serious opposition to some of the proposals, but they were right and sound.

If Parliament endorsed them, and if there was no great industrial upheaval, they would be able to get through the financial year 1925 in a creditable fashion, without either adopting any unsound financial expedient or having to re-impose taxation which would cripple the trade revival of which there were now not merely hopes, but signs.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN U.S.

GOVERNOR SMITH'S APPEAL.

Mr. A. E. Smith, the Governor of New York State, has sent to the Legislature a message urging the appointment of a Special Commission to investigate the prevalence of crimes of violence, not merely in the big cities, but throughout the State.

Mr. Smith contrasted the 42 homicides reported for the London area in 1925 with 262 for New York City. In the same year there were 151 murders in England and Wales compared with 399 in Chicago alone, with its 3 million people. In all the United States 9,000 persons met their deaths by violence in 1925, 10,000 in 1923, and 11,000 in 1924.

Mr. Smith suggests not only a thorough review of the methods of criminal punishments under the existing judicial system—prisons, reformatories, and parole—and of the administration of justice generally, but also of the deeper underlying causes of crime which are rooted in social conditions. After pointing out that several private organizations have already initiated such studies, he expresses the desire that New York State should take the lead in putting its whole strength behind a movement which seems destined to become nation-wide.

SHANGHAI VISITORS ENTERTAINED.

PLEASANT DINNER AT HONGKONG HOTEL.

There was a very pleasant and convivial function at the Hongkong Hotel last night, when the Club de Recreio gave a dinner in honour of the Portuguese Sporting Association, Shanghai, in connection with the Portuguese Interport Football contest between the Hongkong and Shanghai Portuguese Football teams.

Mr. E. V. M. R. Sousa (President of the Club de Recreio) presided and he was supported by the Portuguese Consul in Hongkong, the President of the Shanghai Portuguese Sporting Association, officers of the Club de Recreio, and representatives from the Hongkong Football Association and the various football clubs in Hongkong. Altogether there were about 130 present, including both the Shanghai and Hongkong Portuguese teams.

During the function the interport shield, cup and medals were presented to the winning team (Shanghai) who won by three goals to two against Hongkong yesterday.

Many speeches were made, in the course of which high tribute was paid to the keen, clean and sportsmanlike games played by both the Shanghai and Hongkong teams.

Mr. L. CERVEIRA D'ALBUQUERQUE e Castro (the Portuguese Consul) submitted the toast of the President of Portugal and the King.

The toast of the "Interports" was proposed by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa, President of the Club de Recreio, who spoke in Portuguese and congratulated the Shanghai team on their victory over Hongkong.

Mr. M. F. LEITAO (President of the Shanghai Portuguese Sporting Association) replied, and referred to the sporting games played by the Hongkong Portuguese. He said the Shanghai team only just secured their victory after a strenuous game, which was keenly and cleanly played. He also thanked the Hongkong Football Association for the loan of the ground and the referee for the way in which he had conducted the game. In conclusion he proposed the toast of the "Portuguese Community of Hongkong."

Mr. DE SOUSA replied, and also thanked the Portuguese Consul for attending the function.

The Portuguese Consul replying, said he was very glad to be present and proposed the health of the "Portuguese Community in Shanghai." He also presented a small silver souvenir cup to the Portuguese Sporting Association of Shanghai.

Mr. M. F. LEITAO, on behalf of the P.S.A. thanked them for the cup.

Mr. E. I. LEITAO (Secretary of the Club de Recreio) submitted the toast of "Our Guests."

Mr. H. M. McTAVISH replying, said as an old footballer and now as an official of the Association, he admired the Club de Recreio. Commenting on the game he said that in his opinion the best team won. The Shanghai forwards knew where the goal was, while only one of the Hongkong men did. That was the inside right.

Mr. W. LOGAN (President of the Hongkong Football Club) said he hoped the Interport games would continue, and that next year Hongkong would take the cup back from Shanghai.

Mr. FAVACHO (Captain of the Shanghai team) replied.

Mr. DE SOUSA thanked the Hongkong Football Association, the Hongkong Football Club, the South China Athletic Association, and the members of other clubs for the help they had given in making the match between Hongkong and Shanghai a success.

Mr. HIN WONG, on behalf of the S.C.A.A. and Mr. McTAVISH, on behalf of the H.K.F.A. and the H.K.F.C., suitably replied. Several other toasts were submitted during the evening, the majority of which were in Portuguese.

FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI WIN THE RE-PLAY. PORTUGUESE INTERPORT MATCH.

Under ideal circumstances, the Portuguese Interport game was re-played yesterday on the H.K.F.C. ground, before a good attendance. Shanghai won by three goals to two, but Hongkong were unlucky to lose, for in the closing fifteen minutes they could do practically everything except get the ball into the net.

The opening goals for each side were lucky ones. After about four minutes play, Shanghai took the lead. Following a hot shot from Marcel, Fernandez, the Hongkong goalie, sent the ball up in dealing with the shot, and on the rebound the ball bounced over the line. Hongkong then pressed for a time and several abortive corners fell to them. The home side levelled up somewhat luckily, for the ball hit the upright from a shot by Rocha and then glided into the net, giving Allanson no chance to save.

Shortly after Hongkong took the lead when Rocha ended up a fine run by sending hard against the cross-bar, and Gossano met the ball from the rebound and sent it well out of Allanson's reach, making the score two goals to one in favour of Hongkong. Before the interval arrived Shanghai had levelled up, following a mistake by Fernandez who was penalised for carrying over the regulation distance. Marcel took the free kick and Fernandez failed to turn the ball outside the posts. When the whistle sounded for a breather, the score was two all.

From the re-start, Shanghai at once made a bee-line for the Hongkong goal, but Marcel was wide with his shot. A free kick against Shanghai found Brown in possession, but he dabbled too long with the ball and was beaten by Passos. Gossano sent in a shot which Allanson saved at the expense of a corner. Passos cleared the flag kick. Hongkong right wing worked to a good position, but Furtos shot wide when nicely placed. Ogley and Marcel had several tussles and the Recreio player came out with flying colours until fifteen minutes play in the second half when the visiting captain beat him, and with a fast rising shot put the ball into the net giving Fernandez no chance to save, and winning the match for Shanghai.

Hongkong again forced several corners and on one occasion Brown netted, but was ruled outside. Fernandez came well to the fore by excellent saves from Marcel and Favacho. A shot from Rocha looked a certain scorer, but it just swerved clear of the post. Another corner fell to Hongkong and Ogley almost beat Allanson who luckily turned the ball round the post. The final whistle sounded with Shanghai winners by three goals to two.

Marcel, the visiting captain, scored all the goals for Shanghai and he was carried shoulder high from the playing pitch by his compatriots.

Hongkong were unlucky in losing as they were well on top on the general run of the game. Their forwards failed at the critical moment for they had several openings made for them by a well-balanced and hard working middle line. Shanghai's strong defence pulled them through.

Gossano played much below his usual form which probably accounted for Hongkong's weakness in front of goal.

PORTUGAL v. THE REST.

Owing to the date of the representative game with Portugal being changed to Friday, the day before the shield final, the following will now represent the Rest of the Colony:—A. E. Clarke (Police); Wynne (Police) and Chan So (South China); Leung Yuk Tong (South China); Hudson (Police) and Lam Yuk Ying (South China); Cornwall (Police); Pifford (R.A.), Howard (Club), King and Bennett (Tamar).

LAWN TENNIS.

TODAY'S MATCHES IN THE TOURNAMENT.

A very interesting Open Doubles Match should be witnessed this afternoon when the Fincher brothers meet Ho Ka Lau and Yew Man Tuen. The latter pair is considered one of the best combinations in the Tournament, and holds the advantage over the Finchers by more match experience. E. F. Fincher, the younger of the two, is appearing for the first time, but can be depended upon to support his brother well. This match will complete the first round ties.

The Le brothers are appearing against Willson and Sayer and enter the third round of the Open Doubles.

The full list of matches for to-day is:—

OPEN SINGLES.—R. M. Henderson v. S. Rumjahn, 3.45 p.m.

OPEN DOUBLES.—E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher v. Ho Ka Lau and Yew Man Tuen; M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo v. Major C. Willson and G. R. Sayer.

HANDICAP SINGLES.—S. E. Green (owe 15/3) v. L. Baines (scr.).

HANDICAP SINGLES.—P. A. E. MacKenzie (owe 5/6) v. P. W. Greco (rec. 3/6); R. O. Sutherland (scr.) v. V. Rose (rec. 15).

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—W. B. Cornaby and A. Piercy (owe 2/6) v. G. W. Sewell and E. J. R. Mitchell (owe 3/6); H. C. Gould and R. C. Cobbold (scr.) v. A. H. Crook and O. C. Womack (rec. 3/6).

KOWLOON SCOUTS.

INTERESTING DEMONSTRATION AT ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The St. Andrew's Church Hall and ground were the scene of scouting activities at Kowloon last night (Easter Monday) when the 2nd St. Andrew's Troop of Boy Scouts entertained their friends with a demonstration of scoutcraft and scouting games.

Mr. T. E. Jackson, scoutmaster, was in charge of the demonstrations, while the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, presided over the meeting. Mrs. Arrowsmith and Mrs. Welch took charge of the "Cubs" at Play. More than 300 friends were present, in addition to representatives from other troops.

The display opened with the showing of the various uses of scout staves while on tramps, moving by night, as tent poles and cooking tripod, bamboo and clothes pole and as flagstaffs, scales, etc. Bridge making was a feature much enjoyed by the visitors.

The "Cubs" at play included demonstrations of catching the stick, "skinning the snake," roping and blanketing. They also sang songs.

Various games were indulged in, and the visitors thoroughly enjoyed the youngsters' display.

NATIONS' ARMADAS.

NAVIES OF SEVEN POWERS. AMERICA 99 VESSELS AHEAD OF BRITAIN.

In a Blue Book issued last month, which gives particulars of the navies of the seven leading Powers, it is shown that the United States possess ninety-nine more vessels than the British Empire. Although America has fewer cruisers than Great Britain, she has 309 destroyers, compared with our 172, and 120 submarines against our 56. All these vessels are actually built.

The totals for the respective Powers of the vessels built are:—

British Empire	444
United States	543
France	229
Japan	219
Italy	247
Soviet Union	178
Germany	87

Of those building or projected the totals are as follows:—

British Empire	35
United States	62
Japan	127
France	127
Italy	55
Soviet Union	30
Germany	1

The following are the respective totals of ships built, those building or projected being shown in parentheses:—

British Empire: Battleships, 18 (9); battle cruisers, 4 (nil); cruisers, 47 (15); cruiser minelayers, nil (1); armoured coast defence vessels and monitors, 3 (nil); aircraft carriers, 8 (1); flotilla leaders, 17 (nil); destroyers, 172 (2); submarines, 38 (10); sloops, 34 (nil); coastal motor boats, 6 (nil); gunboats and despatch vessels, nil (4); river gunboats, 18 (nil); minesweepers, 61 (nil).

United States: Battleships, 18 (nil); cruisers, 32 (8); armoured coast defence vessels and monitors, 1 (nil); aircraft carriers, 1 (2); destroyers, 309 (19); submarines, 120 (8); gunboats and despatch vessels, 12 (nil); river gunboats, 6 (8); minesweepers, 44 (nil).

Japan: Battleships, 6 (nil); battle cruisers, 4 (nil); cruisers, 3 (8); cruiser minelayers, 3 (nil); aircraft carriers, 2 (2); destroyers, 103 (24); submarines, 53 (28); coastal motor boats, 2 (nil); gunboats and despatch vessels, 6 (nil); river gunboats, 8 (nil); minesweepers, 4 (2).

France: Battleships, 9 (nil); cruisers, 15 (9); cruiser minelayers, nil (2); aircraft carriers, nil (2); flotilla leaders, 2 (2); destroyers, 54 (33); submarines, 45 (58); sloops, 8 (nil); coastal motor boats, 2 (nil); gunboats and despatch vessels, 46 (nil); river gunboats, 6 (nil); minesweepers, 29 (nil).

Italy: Battleships, 7 (nil); cruisers, 14 (5); aircraft carriers, 1 (nil); flotilla leaders, 11 (nil); destroyers, 42 (24); torpedo boats, 64 (nil); submarines, 42 (50); coastal motor boats, 19 (nil); river gunboats and despatch vessels, 13 (nil); gunboats, 2 (nil); minesweepers, 50 (6).

Soviet Union: Battleships, 5 (1); cruisers, 7 (2); aircraft carriers, 1 (nil); destroyers, 82 (24); submarines, 23 (3); sloops, 4 (nil); coastal motor boats, 27 (nil); gunboats and despatch vessels, 2 (nil); river gunboats, 4 (nil); minesweepers, 20 (nil).

Germany: Battleships, 8 (nil); cruisers, 9 (nil); destroyers, 16 (1); torpedo boats, 18 (nil); gunboats and despatch vessels, 3 (nil); minesweepers, 35 (nil).

It is shown in the return that the following lengths of life have been assumed for vessels: Battleships, "battle cruisers, aircraft carriers, and cruisers, 20 years each; destroyers, 16 years; submarines, 12 years; coastal motor boats, 10 years; other vessels, 20 years.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN AS BUDDHIST MONK.

A SOJOURN IN CEYLON.

The Colombo, correspondent of the Times cabled on March 2nd:—

Buddhists in Ceylon are surprised at the suggestion that Dr. Lee Tandler, who for some time past has been staying at a small Buddhist monastery not far from here, is really Trebitsch Lincoln, but all the evidence points to its being true. Tandler, who stated he was an Austrian, came to Ceylon from Manila, with the approval of the local police, who had previously been in communication on the subject with the British Consul at Manila.

Tandler's original intention was to proceed to the South Indian headquarters of the Theosophical Society, but when he reached Ceylon he abandoned the idea, intimating that he did so because he was out of sympathy with the recent trend of Theosophical thought. He obtained the permission of the police to take up his residence in a small Buddhist monastery five miles from Colombo, where he lived the most simple life in a cell, his one meal a day being part of the food gathered by the monks during their daily begging expeditions. Leading Colombo Buddhists visited him there and persuaded him to accept a rather more liberal diet.

In the course of a few weeks he acquired a sufficient smattering of Pali to enable him, as he said, to pursue his studies privately. He impressed all who met him with his sincerity, his remarkable grasp of the fundamental principles of the Buddhist religion, and the rapidity with which he acquired a knowledge of Sinhalese and Pali. He told one monk that he had had serious trouble with a son, and referred to some recent trouble in conversation with others; but he refused to confide further in them.

At a lecture at Colombo at the end of January he referred to the fact that the newspapers were full of crime. Why was this? he asked. Because people did not realize the full worth of life. He went on to explain that when a man committed a crime he might escape the consequences in this life, but not after his re-birth.

He left Ceylon on February 5th by the s.s. *Coblenz*, taking a ticket for Genoa. At the hotel where he stayed before his departure he said that he was bound for Germany. The police, however, were informed that Austria was his destination, though he told another acquaintance that he had business in England. On one occasion, in conversation with a local reporter, he said he had been a Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, but had given up this lucrative post in order to study Buddhism, which he loved. Shortly before his departure he intimated his intention to return to Ceylon and continue his studies. He was the only passenger who boarded the *Coblenz* at this port.

[Lincoln left with the intention of going to England to see his son who was under sentence of death for murder. Permission had been given by the authorities, but Lincoln did not arrive in time to see his son.]

RIOT IN A MEXICAN CHURCH.

ARREST OF PRIESTS RESISTED.

A serious clash occurred on February 23rd between the congregation of the Roman Catholic church of the Holy Family in Mexico City and Government agents, who had been instructed to search the church for foreign priests believed to be harboured there. The church is the second largest in the city, and is in the fashionable quarter, near the United States Embassy.

When the Government agents arrested the priests the congregation, mostly women, endeavoured to obstruct them. Police reserves and the fire brigade were summoned. Shots were fired in the air and the crowd drenched from hoses. Sixteen persons were injured and two were reported to have been killed in the riot. Later an angry mob of several thousand men and women marched to the Ministry of the Interior, some forcing their way into the building in an attempt to reach the Minister, who had ordered the arrests. The crowd was again dispersed by the police and fire brigade.

The closing of Roman Catholic schools still continues in some States, but the schools are reopening in Mexico City and in the Federal District following upon the Archbishop of Mexico, issuing instructions to all teachers to obey the law, which forbids the teaching of religion or religious history in schools. As proof of the teachers' good intentions all religious text-books have been handed over to the authorities.

SIR HARI SINGH.

CORONATION RITES.

A TEN WEEKS' CEREMONY.

The final religious ceremony in connection with the coronation of Sir Hari Singh as Maharaja of Kashmir took place at Jammu. The ceremony, which lasted altogether for three hours, was the last of a series of religious observances which began on December 12th.

The Maharaja, who was accompanied by her Highness the Maharani, as the Shastras (Hindu religious precepts) require, sat on a dais placed upon skins of tiger, leopard, lion, black buck, wild cat, and bull. His Royal Highness took a vow that he would promote the welfare of his subjects. For seven minutes holy water was poured over the heads of their Highnesses, and the blessings of God were invoked upon them and the State. They were then anointed with ointment, and several bands, with drums, bagpipes, musicians, and nautch-girls, played and sang their loudest in the court-yards and halls below. At the same time scores of pundits chanted vedas (sacred writings) in the palace rooms.

At length the religious ceremonies were over. The Maharaja went through them all with the greatest devotion and fidelity to the injunctions of the Shastras, sparing neither time nor trouble.

I was specially privileged this morning for a few minutes to witness one of the religious functions. It was held in an upper court in one of the Durbar garh buildings. The Maharaja, wearing a plain mauve costume, sat on a carpet with a family party on his left, who read at a quick rate from the sacred texts. In front of his Royal Highness was a fire with various bowls of water of saesamum and barley seeds and marigolds, and a bowl of clarified butter, with which from time to time the Maharaja fed the fire. The water was collected from all the rivers and sacred tanks of India, some of it coming from seas, including the Arabian Sea, around the coast of Hindustan, and very special precautions were taken in the obtaining of these supplies.

All round the court were sitting priests, including some Bonasas, who kept up a perpetual chant, nearly all of them wearing saffron robes. More than one fire was burning under the canopy, and each of the thirteen posts supporting it was decorated with a special banner and a framed portrait of the particular god in whose honour it was erected. On this occasion prayers were offered to the Goddess of Wealth.

The sacred fire was lighted by the friction of wood of the pipal tree, grown together with the jag tree. A tree whose stem combined both these woods had been found, after much searching, at the Sat Narain Temple at Sangrur, in Jind. The wood had been procured through the good offices of the Jind Darbar for this special purpose.

It was a wonderful and most impressive ceremony, and one which very few excent orthodox Hindus have ever been privileged to witness.

MR. ROWETT'S SUICIDE.

£30,000 INSURANCE CLAIM FAILS.

Judgment was given last month in an action by Messrs. Rowett, Leakey & Co., Ltd., of Eastcheap, E.C., against the Scottish Provident Institution, claiming £30,000 on three policies of insurance, taken out on May 6th, 1924, on the life of Mr. John Quiller Rowett, who died on October 1st, 1924.

The insurance company denied liability on the ground that the policies contained the following clause:—

"That the life assured shall not within six calendar months from the date of the policy commit suicide, but such suicide shall not affect the interests of bona-fide onerous holders."

Mr. Rowett, who financed the last Shackleton expedition, was the managing director of Rowett, Leakey & Co., Ltd. Mr. Justice Astbury had decided that Mr. Rowett committed suicide. His death took place within five months of the policies being taken out. Mr. Rowett was heavily indebted to his company.

Mr. Justice Astbury now said that the words "onerous holders" were more or less meaningless in English law. An eminent Scottish lawyer had proved that "onerous" had a clear technical meaning in Scottish law of "for valuable consideration." He (Mr. Justice Astbury) was of opinion that whether Scottish evidence was admitted or not Messrs. Rowett, Leakey & Co., Ltd., had failed to establish that they were bona-fide onerous holders, and the action must be dismissed with costs.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The anti-cyclone which extends from South-West Japan to South Manchuria is moving slowly Eastwards. The monsoon will moderate along the South-East Coast of China and over the China Sea.

Local forecast: North-East or variable winds, fresh, moderating, fair.

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"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Apr. Noon	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	8,144	20th Apr.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"ALPORE"	8,273	27th Apr.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"PERIM"	7,648	20th May	Singapore, Penang and Colombo.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	8,114	12th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	26th June	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,138	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	8,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

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"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th May	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	1st June	do.

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"PERIM"	7,648	10th April	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th April	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	20th April	Kobe.
"KHYBER"	8,114	30th April	Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,958	5th May	Shanghai.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,992	29th May	do.
"PADU"	8,907	30th May	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	11th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	25th June	Shanghai only.
"RANPURA"	16,585	29th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	do.
"MOREA"	10,918	10th Sept.	do.

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NINGPO ...	"LUCHOW"	On	3rd April	4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"CHENAN"	On	6th April	6 a.m.
WEEHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ...	"HUICHOW"	On	6th April	4 p.m.
BANGKOK ...	"TEAN"	On	7th April	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"LINAN"	On	7th April	4 p.m.
WEEHAIWEI & TIENTSIN ...	"KIUKIANG"	On	7th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"SUIYANG"	On	8th April	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE ...	"KINGYUAN"	On	8th April	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"YINGHONG"	On	10th April	4 p.m.

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S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta, 31st March
 S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Colombo, 12th April
 S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta, 30th June
 S.S. "UMSINGA" ... Sails from Colombo, 12th July

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

[17]

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CALCHAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 9th Apr.
 S.S. "LANGTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 23rd Apr.
 S.S. "DIOMED" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th May
 S.S. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 21st May

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTO

POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

NOTICE

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICE, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FRENCH INDIA-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUNNAN, and MACAO.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of messages and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP BOOK LIGHTHOUSES.

WIRELESS SERVICES with Canton and Swatow suspended until further notice.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTESS in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O. and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Sarpedon	6th April
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Australia	10th April
MANILA	Pres. Jackson	10th April
MANILA	Pres. Cleveland	10th April
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. McKinley	15th April

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Japan	Talithybus	Tuesday, 6th, 10.30 A.M.
Manila & Parrels for Germany via Hamburg	Emp. of Australia	1.03 P.M.
Wei Hoi Wei	Emp. of Australia	2.30 P.M.
Bangkok	Emp. of Australia	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Emp. of Australia	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th May	Sarpedon	Wednesday, 7th, 8.45 A.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 20th April	Araucaria	Parcels Noon
Straits & Calcutta	Fookany	Parcels Noon
Wei Hoi Wei	Emp. of Australia	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Emp. of Australia	2.30 P.M.
Straits and Bombay	Emp. of Australia	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Emp. of Australia	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Koh's Maru	Thursday, 8th, 8.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Emp. of Australia	12.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Emp. of Australia	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Emp. of Australia	5.00 P.M.
Amoy & Fookow	Hai Ning	Friday, 9th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., O. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 29th April, & EUROPE via Siberia (Letters & parcels specially superseded "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Jackson	Saturday, 10th, Noon
Shanghai	Yingchow	Parcels 2.45 P.M.
Haiphong and Haiphong	Emp. of Australia	Letters 3.30 P.M.
Sandakan	Emp. of Australia	2.30 P.M.
Straits & Calcutta	Emp. of Australia	2.30 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

April 1st, 1926.	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/4 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/4 1/2
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1370
Credit, 4 months' sight	1360
On New York—	
Bank Bills, on demand	85 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	86 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	152 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	152 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	152 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	152 1/2
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—On demand	110 1/2
On Manila—On demand	107 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	136 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	nom.
On Haiphong—On demand	nom.
On Saigon—On demand	nom.
On Bangkok—On demand	82
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	\$8.57
Gold Laid, 100 fine, per tael	—
BAR SILVER, per oz.	30 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up\$50,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling24,500,000
Silver\$37,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$90,000,000

Court of Directors:
D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LING, Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., A. J. M. M. Esq.,
A. H. Compton, Esq., T. G. W. Esq.,
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, H. P. White, Esq.,
W. L. Patterson, Esq., G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STRLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1926. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [19]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AND AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£2,000,000
Reserve Fund£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£2,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1926. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:

96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital—Fr. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital—Fr. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Fund—Fr. 68,697,333.54

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry, Battambang, Hongkong, Saigon, Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai, Djibouti, Noumea, Singapore, Fort Bayard, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Fookow, Yunnanfon.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [38]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,060,000
Reserve Fund£1,340,000

BRANCHES:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. O. SANDES,
Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, March 28th, 1926. [29]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

CapitalFr. 20,000,000

ReserveFr. 11,000,000

Special Working CapitalFr. 50,000,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseille, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong.

FRANCE: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

NEW YORK: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. EULLIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GIEN).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital SubscribedYen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa:—Gilan, Kagi, Karento, Keelung, Makung, Nantow, Shinschiku, Paichu, Tainan, Pakao, Tamsui, Tuyen, Aho, Pusan, CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Fookow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARK BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, etc.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
T. TAKAGI,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st December, 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL£1,200,000

PAID UP CAPITAL£1,075,000

SILVER RESERVE FUND\$ 700,000

BRANCHES:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.

LONDON BANKERS—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Deposit Boxes to let.
LOOK POONG SEAN,
Chief Manager.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.

With Index, Price—£1.10.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

Printed and Published by OLIVER THOMAS BERNARD for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 1A, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, W.C.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$60,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL18,780,500.00
RESERVE FUND9,884,338.69

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.
Hongkong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE LIVING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.
Hongkong, January 16th, 1926. [33]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society).

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital

Gulden 150,000,000

(£19,500,000)

Paid-up Capital80,000,000

(£10,000,000)

Reserve Fund20,838,670

(£2,604,617)

Special Reserves22,600,000

(£2,825,000)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandong, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kots, Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalangan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
Correspondents all over the World.
BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. C. MAASSEN,
Acting Manager.

LONDON SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" 7th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"BHEXENOR" 20th April Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PATROCLUS" 5th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"TROLLIS" 18th May Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TEUCER" 20th Apr. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MENELAUS" 1st May Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"HYSON" 20th May Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"KEEMON" 1st June Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"TALITHYBUS" 6th April Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PELICONTES" 21st April Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"CALCHAS" 6th April Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"DIOMED" 7th May Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" 7th April Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 5th May Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"BHEXENOR" 2nd June Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"TEUCER" 14th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"KEEMON" 8th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.